Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world: News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor. LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1837. No. 48 Vol. 52

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From the Augusta People's Press.

LINES

Written on seeing a Lady with a fashionable Protuberance.

Melodious Sisters! gracious Nine!
O'er me thy inspiration fling,
Since far too blest a fate is mine—
The beauties of the Hump to sing.

The Hump!! what crowding thoughts arise,
What forms of beauty greet mine eyes;
What bags of bran or feathers, full,
And some perchance too, stuffed with wool,
Before my dazzled vision came,
At thy inspiring, lovely name!

In ancient lore we find no mention
Of this most beautiful invention
And hence conclude, what Homer tells
Of Helen and the Grecian belles,
Is a mere fib; for who I pray,
In this gallant, enlightened day,
Would wage a tedious ten years's war,
For any belle he ever saw,
If the fair dame should chance to lack
A Hump of beauty on her back!

Poor Venus claims our just compassion,
For though with her, none dared to vie,
Yet, in *her* day 'twas not the fashion,
A Hump upon the back to tie.

The Graces, too, were pretty creatures,
With lily skin, and comely features,
With swan-like shape limbs round and plump
Yet what of these? *they* had no rump.

When Nature first produced the Fair,
'Mong other things, it was her care
(As the fair form in beauty grew,)
To shape the back both straight and true;
Except indeed, when in a whim,
Some uncouth dwarf, or monster grim,
She favors with a swelled sack,
Perched high in honor on the back!
But in *these* days of wondrous light
Taste rises in her power and might,
And disapproving Nature's Plan,
She forms a bag of wool or bran,
And where *she* thinks a rump should be,
Straight in that place, a rump you'll see;
The names with which the Lamp's abound,
Are full of sense as well as sound—
Nothing more dignified, I'm sure,
Than *Bishop, Bustle, Tourneur!*
And if some sour, old fashioned dame,
Should tartly ask—"what's in a name?"
We'd answer—"*that* I cannot scan,
But ma'am, the *thing* is full of bran!"

Now listen to me, Lady dear,
A word I'd whisper in your ear,
Why he so partial to one spot—
Why hump *one* place and *others* not?
If in a hump such beauty lies,
As a true friend I'd you advise,
To raise the hump on every place,
And *then* you'd be *all over* grace!
Then if we beauties wish to find,
We need not *always* look behind!!!

BISHOP GEORGE.
AND THE YOUNG PREACHER:

An aged traveller, worn and weary, was gently urging on his tired beast, just, as the sun was dropping behind the range of hills that bounds the horizon of that rich and picturesque country, in the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio. It was a sultry August evening, and he had journied a distance of thirty-five miles, since morning, his pulses throbbing under the influence of a burning sun At Fairfield he had been hospitably entertained, by one who had recognized the veteran soldier of the cross, and who had ministered to him for his Master's sake, of the benefits himself had received, from the hand which feedeth the young lions when they lack; and he had travelled on, refreshed in spirit. But many a weary mile had he journeyed over since then, and now as the evening shades darkened around, he felt the burden of age and toil heavy upon him, he desired the pleasant retreat he had pictured to himself when that day's pilgrimage should be accomplished.

It was not long before the old man checked his tired animal at the door of the anxiously looked for haven of rest. A middle aged woman was at hand to whom he mildly applied for accommodation for himself and horse.

"I don't know," said she, coldly, after scrutinizing for some time the appearance of the traveller, which was not the most promising, "that we can take you in, old man. You seem tired, however, and I'll see if the Minister of the circuit, who is here to night, will let you lodge with him."

The young circuit preacher soon made his appearance, and consequentially swaggering up to to the old man, examined him for some moments inquisitively: then asked a few impertinent questions—and finally, after adjusting his hair half-a-dozen times, feeling his smoothly shaven chin, consented that the stranger should share his bed for the night, and turned upon his heel entered the house

The traveller aged and weary as he was, dismounted, and led his faithful animal to the stable, where, with his own hands, he rubbed him down, watered him, and gave him food, and then entered the inhospitable mansion where he had expected so much kindness. A Methodist family resided in the house, and as the circuit preacher was to be there that day, great preparations were made to entertain him, and a number of the Methodist young of the neighborhood had been invited, so that quite a party met the eyes of the stranger, as he entered, not one of whom took the slightest notice of him, and he wearily sought a vacant chair in the corner, out of direct observation, but where he could note all that was going on. And his anxious eye showed that he was no careless observer of what was transpiring around him.

The young minister played his part with all the frivolity and foolishness of a city beau, and nothing like religion escaped his lips. Now he was chattering and handying senseless compliments with this young lady, and now engaged in trifling repartee with another, who was anxious to seem interesting in his eyes.

The stranger, after an hour, during which no refreshments had been prepared for him, asked to be shown to his room he retired unnoticed—grieved and shocked at the conduct of the family and the minister. Taking from his saddlebags, a well worn bible, he seated himself in a chair, and was soon buried in thoughts holy and elevating, and had food to eat which those who passed him by in pity and scorn, dreamed not of. Hour after hour passed away, and no one came to invite the old, worn down traveller to partake of the luxurious supper which was served below.

Towards eleven o'clock the minister came up stairs, and without pause or prayer, hastily threw off his clothes, and got into the very middle of a small bed, which was to be the resting place of the old man as well as himself. After a while the aged stranger rose up, and partially disrobing himself, knelt down, and remained for many minutes in fervent prayer. The earnest breathing out of his soul, soon arrested the attention of the young preacher, who began to feel some few reproofs of conscience for his own neglect of his duty. The old man now rose from his knees, and after slowly undressing himself, got into bed, or rather upon the edge of the bed, for the young preacher had taken possession of the centre and would not, voluntarily move an inch. In this uncomfortable position, the stranger lay for some time in silence. At length the young preacher made a remark, to which the old man replied in a style and manner that arrested his attention. On this he moved over an inch or two and made more room.

"How far have you come to-day, old gentleman?"

"Thirty-five miles."

"From where?"

"From Springfield."

"Ah, indeed! You must be tired after so long a journey, for one of your age."

"Yes, this poor old body is much worn down by long and constant travelling, and I feel that the journey of to-day, has exhausted me much."

The young minister moved over a little.

"You do not belong to Springfield then?"

"No. I have no abiding place."

"How?"

"I have no continuing city. My home is beyond this vale of tears."

"How far have you travelled on your present journey?"

"From Philadelphia."

"From Philadelphia! (In evident surprise.) The Methodist General Conference was in session there a short time since. Had it broken up when you left?"

"It adjourned the day before I started."

"Ah, indeed?"—moving still farther over, towards the front side of the bed, and allowing the stranger better accommodation. "Had Bishop George left when you came out?"

"Yes—he started at the same time I did—we left in company."

"Indeed?"

Here the circuit preacher relinquished a full half of the bed, and politely requested the stranger to occupy a larger space.

"How did the Bishop look. He is getting quite old and feeble, is he not?"

"He carries his age tolerably well. But his labor is a hard one, and he begins to show signs of failing strength."

"He is expected this way in a week or two. How glad I shall be to shake hands with the old veteran of the Cross! But you say you left in company with the good old man—how far did you come together?"

"We travelled alone for a long distance."

"*You* travelled alone with the Bishop?"

"Yes, we have been intimate for years!"

"You intimate with Bishop George?"

"Yes, why not?"

"Bless me! why I did not know that! But may I be so bold as to enquire your name?"

After a moment's hesitation, the stranger replied:

"George."

"George! George! Not Bishop George?"

"They call me Bishop George," meekly replied the old man.

"Why—why—bless me! Bishop George," exclaimed the now abashed preacher springing from the bed—"*You have had no supper!* I will instantly call up the family. Why did you not tell us who you were?"

"Stop—stop, my friend," said the Bishop gravely, "I want no supper here, and should not eat any if it were got for me. I, an old man, foot worn and weary, fainting with travelling through all the long summer day, was not considered worthy of a meal by this family, who profess to have set up the altar of God in their house, Bishop George surely is not. He is, at best, but a man, and has no claims beyond common humanity"

A night of severest mortification, the young minister had never experienced. The Bishop kindly admonished him, and warned him of the great necessity there was of his adorning the doctrines of Christ, by following him sincerely and humbly. Gently, but earnestly he endeavored to win him back from his wanderings of heart, and direct him to trust more in God, and less in his own strength.

In the morning the Bishop prayed with him long and fervently, before he left the chamber; and was glad to see his heart melted into contrition. Soon after the Bishop descended, and was met by the heads of the family with a thousand sincere apologies. He mildly silenced them, and asked to have his horse brought out. The Horse was accordingly soon in readiness, and the Bishop taking up his saddle-bags was preparing to depart.

"But surely, Bishop," urged the distressed matron, "You will not thus leave us? Wait a few minutes—breakfast is on the table."

"No, Sister L———, I cannot take breakfast here. You did not consider a poor, toil worn traveller, worthy of a meal, and your Bishop has no claim but such as humanity urges."

And thus he departed, leaving the family and minister in confusion and sorrow. He did not act thus from resentment, for such an emotion did not rise in his heart, but he desired to teach them a lesson which they would not easily forget.

Six months from this time, the Ohio Annual Conference met at Cincinnati, and the young minister was to present himself for ordination as a Deacon; and Bishop George was to be the presiding Bishop.

On the first day of the assembling of the Conference, our minister's heart sunk within him as he saw the venerable Bishop take his seat.—So great was his grief and agitation that he was soon obliged to leave the room. That evening, as the Bishop was seated alone in his chamber, the Rev. Mr———, was announced and he requested him to be shown up. He grasped the young man by the hand with a cordiality he did not expect, for he had made careful enquiries, and found that since they had met before a great change had been wrought in him. He was now as humble and pious, as he was before worldly minded. As a father would have received a disobedient child, so did this good man receive this erring but contrite brother. They mingled their tears together, while the young preacher wept as a child, upon the bosom of his spiritual father. At that session he was ordained, and he is now one of the most pious and useful ministers in the Ohio Conference.

A man by the name of Dupe, was found on Monday evening last, seven miles above Defiance, mangled in a most horrible manner. Several large gashes were inflicted upon various parts of his head and mouth, and at the time he was discovered were filled with maggots.—He was alive when we received information, but unable to speak. His saddlebags were found about twenty feet from his body, cut open at both ends, and the clothes in them of the best quality. Papers were found on him, by which it was discovered that he was from Ontario county, N. York, that his father resides in Tennessee, and that he had other friends living in Indiana. In a belt around his body 350 dollars, in gold and silver, was found, which had escaped the eyes of the robbers: The ground was trodden up very much, and, from appearances, a hard struggle had ensued between the parties. No money was found in his pockets, and his horse, if he had one, was taken by the robbers. It is the opinion of the physician attending him that he will survive; and as soon as he is able to speak, some clue may be had whereby the perpetrators of this horrible act can be discovered.—[Maumee Express.

Gambling.—The celebrated Beau Nash, who was long Master of the Ceremonies and (by courtesy) "King of Bath," was a sleeping partner in one of the most thriving, of the Bath gambling-houses—Connected with his transactions in this line we give the following curious anecdotes, which will show that whatever were the defects of his head, his heart was always in the right place. The Earl of T——, when a young man, was inordinately addicted to gambling, and in particular loved to have the King of Bath for his opponent. He was however, no match for his Majesty, who, after winning several trifling sums from him, resolved to attempt his cure, foreseeing that otherwise he would fall a prey to adventurers, who might not be so forbearing as himself. Accordingly he engaged his Lordship one evening in play to a very serious amount, and won from him, first all his ready money, then the title deeds of his estates, and finally, the very watch in his pocket, and the rings on his fingers. When he had thus sufficiently punished the young Nobleman for his infatuation. Nash read him a lecture on the flagrant impropriety of attempting to make money by gambling, when poverty cannot be pleaded in justification of such conduct; after which he returned him all his winnings, merely exacting from him a promise that he would never play again! Not less generously did he behave to an Oxford student who had come to spend the long vacation at Bath. This greenhorn, who also affected to be a gamester was lucky enough to win a large sum from our Beau and after the game was ended, was invited by him to supper,—"Perhaps," said Nash, "you think I have asked you for the purpose of securing my revenge; but I can assure you that my sole motive in requesting your company is, to set you on your guard, and to entreat you to be warned by my experience, and shun play as you would the devil. This is strange advice for one like me to give; but I feel for your youth and inexperience, and am convinced that if you do not stop where you now are, you will infallibly be ruined." Nash was right. A few nights afterwards, having lost his entire fortune at the gambling-table, the young man blew his brains out!

The Giant.—A Kentucky boy, twenty one years old, and seven feet and a half high, is exhibiting among the wonderful articles of domestic growth and manufacture at Niblo's. Men of ordinary stature walk under his arm erect. He is generally well proportioned, though like most very tall persons, stoops in the shoulders. The other day he rode down in a little wagon to see the ship in which he proposes to take passage for Europe. Every thing is too small for him and nothing more so than the little wagons. While in Europe, we hope he will not fail to make the acquaintance of a young lady who was exhibiting herself in France five years ago. She would make an excellent rib for the Kentuckian. She was then in her teens, and so tall that men of ordinary size walked upright under her arm with hats on.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Mr. King, one of the Senators from Georgia in a letter to the Augusta Constitutionalist—a letter in which he expresses his opinions with great clearness and candor—states, among other things, that his opinion on the subject of the U. S. Bank "have never been concealed or *changed*, and were well known to the Legislature at the time they elected him. He concludes by stating, "If I have mistaken the great principles of the party in this particular, it is obvious that I am not a fit representative for it. I shall therefore return home in a few week, and surrender a trust, you say I cannot honorably hold. I have from our friends many written evidences, that they still consider *democracy* to mean the *will of the people*. But it is enough for me to know, sir, that *some* of my friends are dissatisfied, and I shall not embarrass them by being a candidate for re-election. By the kindness of my friends, I came into office without trouble to *myself*; I intend to go out without trouble *to them*. That they can select a successor who can serve them with more ability, I readily admit; that they can select one who will feel a more honest devotion to their interests, I, with confidence deny."—*Balt. Chron.*

From the Baltimore American.

Last week a man travelling on foot entered the village of Woodbery, Connecticut, and having put up at a tavern, went before a magistrate to make a complaint of having been robbed. The magistrate supposed from his manner that the man was intoxicated, but it appeared by his subsequent conduct that he was deranged, for he soon after returned to the tavern, armed with a knife, and without any provocation stabbed a young man named Peck. He then attacked a Mr. Marshall, giving him some severe wounds in the abdomen, and afterwards successively stabbed with severe wounds a Mrs. Swift and a Mrs. Preston. The assassin then retreated behind a door and cut his own throat. It is doubtful whether three of the four persons stabbed will survive.

From the Baltimore Republican.

Memoir of Aaron Burr, Volume 2.—We have looked with some anxiety for this second part of Mr. Davis's work. In the concluding pages of the first volume, the author speaking of the contest in Congress between Jefferson and Burr, says;—"The period has arrived when the question shall be met with manly firmness; when the voice of history should announce to posterity, *the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth*, so far as it can be ascertained. *The curtain shall be drawn aside.*" To excite the curiosity of the public he further asserts.—"That the clearest evidence will be presented that Mr. Jefferson entered into terms and conditions with the Federal party, or some of its leaders; that the honorable James A Bayard, of Delaware, acted on the part of the Federalists, and the honorable Samuel Smith, of Maryland, at present, Mayor of Baltimore, on the part of Mr. Jefferson, and that terms and conditions were agreed upon between them before Mr. Jefferson could be elected.

With our appetite excited by these promises, we sat down to read this volume with care and attention. Although too young to have engaged in the public excitement of the time, yet we very early learned the history of the deep feeling which then pervaded the community. The will of the people had been expressed and was understood by their representatives. But party spirit foretermined, as in the case of Jackson and Adams it succeeded, to thwart their wishes give them a President who was not their choice Rumor was busy with names It was asserted on one side that Burr had intrigued with the Federalists, and by the other, that Jefferson, by promises, had bribed certain federal members of Congress. Mystery overshadowed the affair. We therefore looked to Mr. Davis, who states that he was in correspondence with Edward Livingston and Albert Gallatin at the time and had carefully preserved their letters, for an explanation. We have been disappointed. Not a single additional fact has been added to our knowledge, unless the informality of the vote of Georgia, be an exception and that was known and alluded to, in the "Aurora" at the time.

Mr. Davis has been profuse in his promises;—but they have proved to be *only* promises. His attempt to support the charge of terms and conditions, between Mr. Jefferson and the Federalists, is made from documents which have been long before the pubuc. And what is the substance of these documents?—That Mr. Bayard, who had determined from the beginning to vote for Jefferson, rather than to leave his country without a President, sought conversations with Mr. Nicholas and General Smith, to ascertain the views of Mr. Jefferson on certain points of public policy, and requested General Smith to converse with Mr. Jefferson on the subject;—conduct strictly honorable on the part of Mr. Bayard, and in no wise compromitting the characters of Mr. Jefferson and General Smith. Mr. Bayard was satisfied with the explanations, his vote,—(the vote of Delaware,) was given for Mr. Jefferson, and the contest ended. The letters and depositions of Mr. Bayard and General Smith, prove this, and no more. But, Mr. Davis in his zeal to exculpate Burr, endeavors to throw a shade over the characters of Jefferson, Smith and Bayard. On this point, at least, he has failed. We purposed to give a few extracts from the letters and depositions, but shall confine ourselves to a single one from each.

"In which (deposition) I perfectly recollect that I deny having ever received from Mr. Jefferson, any proposition of any kind to be made by me to Mr. Bayard or any other person." *Genl. Smith's letter to R. H. and J. A. Bayard.* This statement corresponds with Jefferson's memorandum published in the fourth volume of his writings.

"We therefore resolved, that as soon as it was fairly ascertained that Mr. Burr could not be elected, to give our votes to Mr. Jefferson" *Bayard's deposition.*

"I told him, (Gen. Smith) that I should not be satisfied or agree to yield, till I had the assurance of Mr. Jefferson himself. The next day General S. informed me that he had seen Mr. J., and stated to him the points mentioned, and was authorized by him to say, that they corresponded with his views and intentions," *Bayard's deposition.*

The only difference between General Smith and Mr. Bayard is, that Gen. S. denies that Mr. J. had the remotest idea of his object in the conversation, respecting the points on which Mr. B. wanted information.

We are not a little surprized that a work which was announced with so much flourish, should prove of so little value.

☞ About five thousand Cherokee Indians [says the Enquirer] crossed the Mississippi river at Memphis, a few days since, on their way to their new homes in the "far west."
Columbia Observer.

The Drowned Indians.—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 6th inst., gives a different account of the loss of the steamboat Monmouth and her Indian Passengers, than that heretofore published. It says:—

"Two days since report had it that the steamboat Monmouth was stove to pieces, while on her way to Arkansas, and 311 Indians where drowned by the disaster! *Fact* follows quickly in the footsteps of *report*, and tells us there were by this accident but 25 Indians lost, together with three or four white men—and that the steamboat Monmouth was not *split to pieces* but run on shore."

POWER OF ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Darwin informs us, that the reason why the bosom of a beautiful woman is an object of such peculiar delight, arises hence: that all our first pleasurable sensations of warmth, sustenance, and repose, are derived from this interesting source. This theory had a fair run, until some one happened to reply that all who were brought up *by hand*, had derived their first pleasurable sensations from a very different source, and yet no one of these had been known to evince any very rapturous or amatory emotions at the sight of a wooden spoon!

The hundred largest cities in the world.—A recent German publication gives the following curious calculation respecting the hundred most populous cities in the world: These are Jeddo, in Japan, 1,680,000 inhabitants; Pekin, 1,500,000; London, 1,300,000; Hang Ischen, 1,000,000: Calcutta, 900,000; Madras, 816,000; Nankin, 800,000; Congo, Ischeen, 800,000: Paris, 717,000; West Chang, 600,000; Constantinople, 497,000: Bernares, 530,000; Kio, 520,000; Su Ischeu, 496,000; Hongh Ischeu, 500,000, &c. The fortieth city in the lists Berlin, containing; 190,000; and the last Bristol, 89,000. Among the hundred cities, two contain a million and a half, two upwards of a million, nine from a half a million, twenty three from two hundred thousand to five hundred thousand, fifty-six from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand. Of these one hundred cities, fifty-eight are in Asia; and thirty two are in Europe, four are in Germany four in France, in Italy, eight in England, and three in Spain; the remaining ten are divided between Africa and America.

Idleness.—Dr. Blair says that idleness is the great corruptor of youth; and the bane and dishonor of middle age. He who, in the prime of life, finds time to hang heavy on his hands, may, with much reason, suspect that he has not consulted the duties which the consideration of his age imposed on him, assuredly he has not consulted his happiness.

Apples to keep.—When there is a frost all that you have to do is to keep the apples in a state of perfect darkness, until some days after a complete thaw has taken place. In America, they are frequently frozen hard as stones; if they thaw in the light, they rot; but if thaw in darkness, they not only do not rot, but lose very little of their orignal flavor.—*Ohio paper.*

Steamboat captains look at this!

"It is estimated that 1,700 persons perish annually by the various casualties on the western waters.—*Exchange paper.*

From the Frankfort Argus.

HEMP AND SUN FLOWERSEED OIL.

From a Communication in the Cuyahoga (Ohio) Plough Boy.—We learn that Hemp and Sunflower seed are being used for making oil for lamps, and it is said to be superior to any oil save sperm and equal to that. Each kind of seed yields one gallon to the bushel. The Sun flower is said to be superior to the hemp seed, and owing to the price for hemp seed, it is thought to be inexpedient to make it into oil. But the Sun flower yields about 100 bushels to the acre and therefore is believed to be very profitable. The cost of expressing the oil is 25 cents per gallon, which would leave a good profit.

A Cute Trick.—Not long since, a party went to the house of a notorious Thief, in West Tennessee, in order to arrest him; and to prevent discovery, the company tied their horses a short distance off, and crept up to the house with the greatest precaution. The theif smelt a rat, and slipt out at the back door, took the best horse in company, and has not since been heard of.

Office Holders' Caucus.—The Whigs held literally an office holders Caucus, last night. Mr. Webster an office holder presided and spoke, and Messrs. Bell of Tennessee, Graves and Underwood of Kentucky, and Hoffman and Curtis of New York, every one of them office holders, from other states, harrangued a Boston audience upon our State elections.

We should all be pleased to hear and greet these distinguished gentlemen on a fitting occasion, but was it decorous in them to come here in a mere local election and seek to inflame the majority in the proscribing city, against a small minority, who will not be safe in their houses, from a whig mob, if the election is carried by as great a majority as in the panic of 1834

Mr. Bell spoke an hour and a half on the old topics against General Jackson. Mr. Graves spoke an hour upon humbug and proscription, the latter seeming to be a sly cut at Gov. Everett and the whigs, who proscribe every democrat in this State. Mr. Underwood was particularly severe on Mr. Webster and the old federalists in speaking of the glorious victories achieved in the late war by the Yankee sailors, which Mr. U. forgot it was held here "immoral and irreligious" to rejoice at? Mr. Hoffman quoted Othello, and Goldsmith's Greece, and was too much exhausted with victory to speak. He laid the head of the repentant New York in the lap of federal Massachusetts! Mr. Curtis said he had a Whig heart. The crowd was immense all parties being drawn by curiosity. Not one of our citizens said a word except Mr. Webster. The strangers were listened to with respect.—*Boston Advocate,*

NICELY CAUGHT.

The following short and pithy dialogue took place a day or two since on the Levee, between a gentleman just arrived on a steamboat, and an appropriator of other men's goods and chattels, without following the honest and usual course of paying for them.

Is that *your* trunk?" asked the gentleman, as the freebooter was quietly following a negro who had the first speaker's lawful plunder on his head.

"Certainly it is," said the robber with the utmost composure.

'Well," continued the gentleman at the same time taking out a key, "I wish you would have the kindness just to let me have a change of linen out of it—I keep all my clean clothes &c. in that trunk, and shall feel the loss of them sensibly, if I am not allowed that privilege."

It is unnecessary to add that the rascal lifted up his feet and cleared himself as fast as his legs would carry him.
Picayune.

A *kiss* is thus defined in a love letter, written in the year 1679. and translated from the German:—"What is a kiss? a kiss is, as it were, a seal, expressing our sincere attachment; the pledge of future union; a dumb, but at the same time audible language of a loving heart; a present which at the same time that it is given, is taken from us, the impression on an ivory coral press; the striking of two flats against another; a crimson balsam for a love wounded heart; a sweet bite of the lip; an affectionate pinching of the mouth; a delicious dish which is eaten with scarlet spoons; a sweet ment which does not satisfy our hunger; a fruit which is planted and gathered at the same time; the quickest exchange of questions and answers of two lovers; the fourth degree of love."

THE MAIDEN'S LEAP.

The ancient house of Ruthven, in the highlands of Scotland, once the seat of the unfortunate Gouries, consists of two square towers, but now joined by buildings of later date. The top of one of the towers is called the Maiden's Leap, receiving its name from the following extraordinary fact. A daughter of the first earl Gourie was addressed by a young gentleman of a much inferior rank, in the neighborhood, a frequent visitor of this family, who never would give the least countenance to his passion. His lodging was in the tower, separate from that of his mistress. The lady, before the doors were shut conveyed herself into her lover's apartment. A prying duenna acquainted the countess, thereof, who, cutting off, as she thought, all probability of retreat, hastened to surprise them. The young lady's ears were quick—she heard the footstep of the old countess, ran to the top of the leads, and took the desperate leap of nine feet four inches, over a chasm of sixty feet; and luckily lit on the battlements of the other tower, and crept into her own bed, where the astonished mother found her and of course apologised for the unjust suspicion. The fair daughter did not choose to repeat the leap, but next night eloped and got married.

AWFUL!!

The Portland Times says it is estimated, by one who knows about the matter, that there are thirty thousand pounds of snuff poked up into the people's noses in the state of Maine, in one year.

SHOOTING STARS.

It appears by a paragraph in the New York Mercantile Advertiser that the meteoric shower which was predicted to occur on the morning of the 13th inst. was seen by some of the watchers of that city. The account says, on the narrative of an eye witness—

"About 2 o'clock on Monday morning the stars commenced their gambols. They all seemed to shoot from a common centre in the vicinity of the Great Bear and mostly in a northerly direction, many leaving numerous trains behind for two or three seconds. The thermometer (about the commencement of the display) stood at 42 degrees Far.; but as the morning advanced it fell gradually to 32 deg., at 20 minutes past 4 A. M. when our informant left his position (on the top of a two story house up town) and retired to rest. Up to that time he had counted fifty one meteors, of various degrees of brilliancy, some of them very beautiful.

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets!

HIGGINS COCHRAN & CO.
No. 53, Main-Street,

HAVE this day received 15 Pieces Ingrain and Venetian CARPETS, entirely New Patterns; which will be sold on reasonable terms. Also, a lot of superior Pilot Cloths, Mohair Coating and Plushings.

H. C. & Co.
Lex. November 8, 1837—45-1m

Kentucky Gazette.

From the Pennsylvanian.

The Globe has the following apt reflections upon the result of the recent election in N. York, and if we are not greatly mistaken, the conclusions arrived at, will be verified in the end. Federalism has often heretofore atchieved triumphs upon import ant questions not fully understood by the people, but the truth soon made its way, and with the truth comes the triumph of democracy:

"We have had before examples of the temporary success of Federalism through its money machinations, its panics and pressures. A Democratic administration was almost overwhelmed by similar intrigues and influence during the last war with Great Britain. President Jackson and the Democratic party suffered the same sort of temporary prejudice in the most republican State of the Union, by the momentary tempest which was directed against them from the Bank of the United States in 1834. A large majority of the Virginia Legislature, under the sudden impulse, did injustice to the patriotic policy of the late Chief Magistrate. But the Old Dominion, like a noble ship, outlived the storm, and sustained him in his opposition to the union between the Government and national bank, and the demands of that bank for the deposites.

The Federal party has ever since the foundation of the Government brought panic and pressure to aid intrigue and corruption in the war upon the democratic principles of the country. "The raw-head-and-bloody-bones" as (Mr. Jefferson calls it) of the French revolution was the source of the first temporary success of Federalism. The panics of the late war were worked with partial success, and some sections of the Union thoroughly overrun by the enemies of the Union and the Government. The late struggle of the colossal power of the Bank of the United States to force the General Government into its embraces, began, and was attended throughout with panics, and at first it commanded majorities of almost two-thirds in both branches of Congress; but its power grew weaker and weaker, until, at the last session, a majority of almost two-thirds was found against it. So now the dynasty of State banks, aided by the foreign institution still seeking through them to subject the General Government to the control of the moneyed interests, exciting panic, producing embarrassment, and threatening wide spread ruin, have succeeded, by the sudden defection of many influential individuals themselves Conservatives, for the Federalists, and they obtained a partial triumph in some of the State elections; and they augur from this the utter overthrow of the cause of Democracy in the country.

We entertain very different and better hopes. We have witnessed those sudden incursions and upon the staid and settled principles of the agricultural and producing classes before. We have successful raids of the highland clans of Federalism seen them driven back with their unhappy leaders, like the *divine right pretenders* of the House of Stuart, when they landed from foreign shores, backed by foreign influence, to carry the throne of England against the consent of the people. In the first moments of dismay, from the defection of those who have been looked to as leaders they may seem to succeed; but when the Democracy is once rallied —when those who have betrayed it are no longer looked to or relied on—when it takes its cause in its own hands, the results which crowned its struggles of 1798 and 1828 may be surely anticipated.

That the power of the banks has been strongly manifested in those counties and cities in which they are seated, is no argument for their permanent control in the politics of their immediate neighborhood, much less of a general sway of the country. The people are too justly jealous of their rights to brook long the domineering of banks in elections. The late bearing of the glorious Key-stone State, under the press of thirty-five million bank, and of Ohio, under her multitudes of incorporations, speaks volumes."

From the Pennsylvanian.

We copy from the New York Times, a democratic paper established in that city since the conservative paper of that name expired, the subjoined article, which we consider sound in its positions, and in accordance with the sentiments of the democratic party—we may say, in accordance with the sentiments of both parties in this country. If the authority of names be any thing, the principle avowed by the New Times is that which was sanctioned by Thomas Jefferson, and it is certainly in every way consistent alike with policy and justice.

From the New York Times.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Every person and officer who receives a salary from a Government, is bound in common decency and justice to respect its measures, and not act in open opposition to its interests. A man may exercise the right of elective franchise, and no umbrage can be taken at the exercise of this individual privilege; but if he chooses to array himself as a partizan against the Government, he ought certainly to resign his office, and not turn against the administration the influence he has acquired by its favor and confidence. If he has abused these, the Government, in self-defence *should remove him*.—Now, it is a well ascertained fact, that, during the late election, some forty or fifty of the custom-house *employees* in this city, were very active in their support of the whig ticket, and did their best to defeat the election of the friends of the administration; and there is no doubt that they took a leaf from the book of the excellent collector, who publicly expressed his wishes that the Philadelphia election would be unfavorable to Mr. Van Buren, and lent more than his influence to the encouragement of the whigs in New Jersey. As the principal is, so will be the subordinates—and if the Government wishes to exercise its just and natural influence in its own departments, it behoves it to commence a new system in the public offices, and deprive its treacherous and lip friends of the means and opportunity of plotting its overthrow. The custom-house is an Augean stable of political filth, and a new and effective broom is an article of furniture much required there.

By late information from Fort Leavenworth, we learn the frontier people below the Osage River, have been endeavoring to raise an excitement in that section of the State, by expressing alarms against the Osage Indians, many of whom have come within the boundaries of the State with their wives and children, for the purpose of hunting, and upon the strength of written permission given them by some of the white inhabitants residing in the State. Gen. Lucas left Independence immediately on receiving the rumor. Col. Kearny, the commandant Fort at Leavenworth, fearing unnecessary difficulty, and believing the motives of the Indians to be entirely pacific, immediately despatched Capt. Sumner with one hundred dragoons, and a few days after fifty more, to drive the Indians without the boundary of the State for their hunting purposes, and to interpose his command, and keep separate the whites and Indians. The circumstance of the Indians bringing their wives and children with them, is conclusive evidence that they did not anticipate danger or bloodshed, and though the whites had no authority to grant permission to the Indians to hunt within the limits of the State; yet it is not to be supposed that the poor ignorant Indians knew that they were encroaching, when they had received permission from the whites. It is believed however now, that all difficulties have been settled; the Indians retreated to their own hunting lands, and the militia to their homes. The detachment of Dragoons sent out under Capt. Sumner was expected at Fort Lenvenworth on the 10th or 12th inst.

The knowing ones in the opposition feel not a little anxious to allay the ardor of some unfledged politicians in their ranks who are hungry after office; and want to make a President of their own before the proper time. The United States Gazette, a Bank print, concludes a doleful complaint on the hasty zeal of its partizans, thus:

"It is enough for the opposition to know that they have in the east, the west, the south, and, if necessary or expedient, in Pennsylvania, a candidate that will defeat Mr. Van Buren, if we are careful to strengthen each rod of the opposition before we bind the whole into the bundle. Let our friends abroad who seem impatient at delays, consider these things and be content in the assurance that we are gaining ground by the course we recommenced, and acquiring strength for the contest, which must be decided by "democracy of numbers."

The bundle of rods will require a pretty strong ligament to keep them together, if we may judge from the subjoined description of the federalists by the Providence Herald.

"All the principle they have, is *opposition*. This is their password, their rallying point, and their ground of action. Without any measures to propose, without any definite theory to guide them, and without any special object in view but wealth and power, they stand ready to oppose every thing, good or bad, which originates with the friends of the administration, whatever may be its merits or demerits. Without argument, without honesty, and without truth, their only weapons are slander and denunciation. Without system, without regard to the rights and interest of the people at large without any other bond of union than sordid interest and unhallowed ambition, they would sacrifice even the constitution to mere opposition. This is their true political cognomen."

[Baltimore Republican.

THE PROGRESS OF PATRIOTISM.

In the late war the federal party refused to illuminate on the triumph of American valor, but now every house is lit up at the success of the Banks over the farmers and mechanics of New York. —*Ohio Statesman.*

IT HAS BEEN SO.

The British took New York in the revolution, and overrun New Jersy, and took up winter quarters in Philadelphia but they did not whip the Colonies afterwards.

Let all sensible men remember, that the same undying flame of liberty burns in the bosoms of freemen now as then—that the same cause appeals to them for aid. Then freemen fought to break the austere shackles of an European Aristocracy. They now labor to prevent an incorporated nobility, with exclusive and dangerous privileges from grinding us to the earth, and seizing upon the last vestige of liberty left us. The parallel is perfect—and none need shut their eyes to the results. The spirit that led General Washington, through gloom and even defeat to final triumph, William Wallace to the defence of his bleeding countrymen, and William Tell to victory and freedom, yet animates the hearts of our countrymen.—*Ib.*

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

By a gentleman of this city, for whose attentions we are particularly indebted, we are favored with the following extract from a letter which he received by yesterday's mail, from Canada.

The affairs of Canada are assuming a very threatening aspect, and we cannot perceive how the difficulty can be healed without bloodshed. The spirit of the Canadians when once aroused to open hostility, will not likely be subdued very soon, if at all.

"This place, (Toronto) is now in a ferment of excitement; and the deepest anxiety is depicted in every countenance, no one knowing in what the present excited state of public feeling will end. Strange rumors are going abroad in the country; and the withdrawal of all the troops from the Upper to the Lower Province, to guard the latter in case of the rupture daily expected, has greatly emboldened the Radicals of the Upper Province who are now busy drilling in the country, for what purpose they know best themselves. The Governor has issued a Proclamation to embody the militia of the Province, and it is feared he will have again to summon the troops to the fort. By their departure 10,000 stand of arms were left unguarded in the barracks, and entertaining apprehensions of their falling into the hands of the Radicals in case of tumult, the Governor has sent them down to the City Hall, trusting to the loyalty of the Corporation to protect them. There they are guarded night and day by a guard of 100 men for fear of their falling a prey to to the country radicals, who are expected on the least rumor of a rupture in the Lower Province to make a descent upon Toronto. A shot was fired into the Government House which broke some panes of glass, but did not effect its purpose. The Governor sits every day in council attended by a strong guard; indeed there is such an anxiety portrayed in every countenance that no man considers himself safe."

Shipwreck and loss of Life.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer of yesterday has the subjoined melancholy details of dissasters at sea:

Pennsylvanian.

Our new boat Eclipse came up last night, having boarded the schr Forest, Davis, of Friendship, (Maine) 25 days from Eastport, for New York, from which the following report was obtained:—The 4th instant, lat. 35 40, lon. 74 20, fell in with the wreck of the schr Isabella, full of water, both masts and bowsprit gone. Took from her Mr. Jas. Henderson of the Isle of Haut. Mr. Henderson informs us that he sailed from New York about 25th of October, for Wilmington, N. C. in the schr Isabella, Capt. Samuel Turner, of the Isle of Haut, Me., having on board Mr. Snow, of Buckport, and Charles Lewis or Nealer, of Camden, cook, a lad 15 years old. On the 4th day out, have to under a close reefed foresail, blowing a gale from N. W. with snow, hail and rain; on the 3d night after they hove to, the sixth day out, then in the Gulf Stream, shipped two tremendous seas, which capsized the schooner; at the same time all on board were in the cabin. About an hour after, both masts broke off by the deck, when she righted, and Capt. Turner, Mr. Snow and himself succeeded in gaining and lashing themselves on the quarter deck. The cook was drowned in the cabin; Mr. Snow was washed off fifteen minutes after and was drowned; half an hour after, the Captain was washed off and also drowned. The gale continued twenty-four hours after they were capsized, and Mr. Henderson expected every minute to be washed off, the sea ran mountains high, and he could only catch his breath between the waves as they passed over him. There was only ten feet of quarter deck out of water. He had nothing to eat or drink the seven days he was on the wreck but a handful of hay. On the first morning after he was capsized, he saw a brig pass about 8 miles from the wreck. On the 2d day, saw a fore topsail schr 4 miles off. On the 3d day, nothing. On the 4th saw two fore and aft schrs 4 miles distant. On the 5th, about 2 P. M. saw a bark which run down upon the wreck before the wind. The sea smooth, about four knots breeze; unlashed himself and expected she intended to run so near that he could get on board, but when she came within there or four hundred yards she hauled up on the wind and left him.

There were 10 men aft looking at him. He had a handkerchief tied to a board, which he waved to them; he also hailed her, for they were within speaking, but to no purpose. She was so near that he could see the hoops on the buckets a man was painting the round house; he took her to be a British bark, with little or no cargo in. Saw nothing on the 6th; that day he found a little hay which he ate, it being the first food since he was on the wreck. On the 7th day, at 2 P. M. was taken off by Capt. Davis, who treated him with the greatest kindness, and gave him his own bed to sleep on, for which he returns him his sincere thanks. Mr. Henderson has lost all his money and clothes, and has nothing but what he has on. He came up last night in our news boat, and is in a very feeble state. Capt. Turner has left a wife, three sons and three daughers, to lament his untimely end.

SERIOUS CONFLICT.

We regret to learn that, on Tuesday, 7th inst., at Clinton, Hickman County, Ky., a fatal rencounter occured between Judge James, a State Senator, and Mr. Robert Binford, a candidate to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives occasioned by the death of Capt. George. On Sunday, preceding the rencounter, Mr. Binford went to the residence of Judge James, after having declared in Clinton that he was going there to kill James. When he arrived at the house of the Judge, the latter opened the gate and invited Binford in, who refused to go in, and stated he had understood that James had used an expression to the prejudice of his (Binford's) election. The Judge declared he had not used the expression attributed to him—when Binford said if he had he (Binford) would kill him. Several harsh expressions ensued, when Judge James, being unarmed, returned to his house for defence. Binford rushed to the gate, drew his pistol, and declared he would, before he went home, kill James.—After several attempts to approach the house, an individual present prevailed on Binford to defer his attack until another time, and after making some violent threats Binford departed. On Tuesday following the parties met in Clinton, in the porch of Hall's tavern. James asked Binford if he came to assassinate him on Sunday. Binford answered, "What I came for, I came for." Both drew and fired immediately. The ball from James' pistol killed Binford, and Binford shot two balls into the head of Mr. Collins, a disinterested young gentleman, on a visit from Mississippi, who died in thirty minutes. Binford, it is said, after firing his pistol, knocked Judge James down with it, and commenced beating him furiously, when a younger brother of the Judge's drew a pistol and put a second ball into the body of Binford.

Judge James was arrested and tried and acquitted by an examing court consisting of four highly respectable magistrates. The killing of Binford being considered justifiable homicide.

We learn with regret that the occurrence has been seized on by *party*—that there are men in the county who wish to make it bear upon the political standing of Judge James. The course is as vindictive as it is unjust, if our information be correct, and must recoil on those who pursue it.

The course of Mr. Binford was rash in the extreme. Declaring he would kill James; taking leave of his friend before he went to the house of James on Sunday—there driving James, who had no arms he could rely on, from his gate into his house—and attempting to shoot him, in his own house, and in the bosom of his own family! If conduct like this did not justify James in the course he pursued, it must be confessed it would be extremely difficult to decide what amount of provocation or threats would authorize a man to prepare himself and to act on the defensive. The fate of young Collins is to be deeply deplored—but it seems to us that Binford's death was produced by his own rashness or ungovernable passion.—*Louis. Adv.*

From the Frankfort Commonwealth.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Tuesday, October 31.

Causes Decided.

Lewis' exo'rs vs Nourse, judgment, Nelson; affirmed.

Hadley, &c. vs Clarke, judgment, Bracken; affirmed,

Case and Reed vs Woolley, decree, Louisville; reversed

Chamberlain vs Stewart, &c. decree, Louisville; reversed.

Susan vs Ladd, decree, Trigg; reversed.

ORDERS.

Griffith vs Crow, judgment, Daviess; motion for a supersedeas overruled.

Riddle vs Commonwealth, judgment, Estill; motion to affirm as a delay case, overruled.

Graves vs Wooten, appeal, judgment, Christian; dismissed for failure to file record.

Rogers vs Hicks, judgment, Fayette; was reargued.

Wednesday, Nov. 1.

Causes Decided.

Dowdell vs Simmons, judgment, Hardin; affirmed.

Irwin's adm'r vs Mitchell, &c., judgment, Bourbon; affirmed.

Morrison vs Adams, decree, Woodford; affirmed.

Reynolds' heirs vs Glascow Academy, judgment, Trigg; reversed.

Tilley, &c. vs Beard, judgment, Bracken; reversed.

Grundy vs Haggard, judgment, Marion; reversed.

ORDERS.

Kleiser vs Pyke, decree, Bourbon; appeal dismissed for failure to file the record.

Gore vs Chadwick, judgment, Franklin.

Moore vs Troutmans, judgment, Scott; supersedeases granted.

The case of Jackson's Will, from Bourbon, was heard.

Thursday, Nov. 2.

Causes Decided.

Clarke, &c. vs Kanatzer, judgment, Madison, affirmed.

Willis vs Willis' adm'rs, judgment, Boone; affirmed.

Dallam vs Bank U. S., decree, Fayette; reversed.

Gates vs McWilliams, decree, Madison; reversed.

Heaton vs Cox, decree, Whitley; reversed.

Arnold, &c. vs Kalfus, &c, order, Jefferson; ferry case, order establishing the appellee' ferry across the Ohio, at Portland, affirmed.

Jackson's will from Bourbon; order reversed, and the will ordered to be admitted to record.

ORDERS.

Thompson's heirs, &c. vs Peeble's heirs, decree, Montgomery; plea of the statute of limitations to the W. E. replication and demurrer, argued.

Shelby's ex'ors vs Shelby, decree, Lincoln; argued.

Friday, Nov. 3.

Causes Decided.

Morgan vs Bronough, decree, Fayette; reversed.

Jones' heirs vs McGinty, decree, Bourbon; reversed.

Castleman vs Castleman, &c., decree, Gallatin, reversed.

Schooler vs Pond, decree, Lincoln; reversed.

Hamilton vs Hamilton, decree, Washington; reversed.

Fryer vs Fryer, judgment, Pendleton; reversed,

Young vs Kersey, judgment, Shelby; reversed.

Wells vs Menzies, judgment, Boone; affirmed

Hunt vs Clark, decree, Christian; affirmed.

Rodes' ex'ors vs Peebles, &c., decree, Fayette; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Andersons vs Saltonstall, judgment, Christian.

Soward vs Commonwealth, judgment, Mason; appeals dismissed with damages for failure to file records.

Moss's will, from Fleming; trial commenced.

Saturday, Nov. 4.

Causes Decided.

Rogers' ex'tr vs Hicks, judgment, Fayette; reversed.

ORDERS.

Logan vs Moon, judgment, Fayette.

Harrison vs Woodruff, judgment, Graves.

Bohannon vs Pace, decree, Calloway; rehearings granted.

Bryan vs Harrison, judgment, Fayette.

Calmes' adm'r vs Richardson's ex'or, decree, Christian; petitions for rehearings overruled.

Knock, &c. vs Segaser, judgment, Jessamine; motion to affirm as a delay case, overruled.

Hughes vs Hickman, decree, Bourbon, order dismission set aside, and appeal permitted to be filed.

Lashbrooke vs Gill, &c. decree, Mason.

Falman vs same, decree, Mason.

Wilson vs Baker, &c, decree, Bourbon.

Lee vs Trustees of Flemingsburg, judgment, Fleming.

Neill vs Baker, judgment, Bullitt; supersedeas granted.

Ross vs Shackleford, judgment, Garrard.

Beasley vs Hendren, judgment, Garrard.

Hawks' adm'rx vs Schoolfield, decree, Bracken; motions for supersedeas overruled.

Thompson vs Gayn, decree, Christian, was heard.

The trial in the case of Moss' will, was concluded.

Monday, Nov. 6.

Causes Decided.

Arnold vs Young, &c., decree, Scott; affirmed.

Maysville Co. vs Waters, decree, Fayette; affirmed.

Myers, &c. vs Sanders' heirs, judgment, Owen; affirmed.

Thompson vs Guyn, decree, Christian; reversed.

Shelby's exo'rs vs Shelby, decree, Lincoln; reversed.

Moss's heirs vs Moss's devises, order, Fleming county court admitting the will to record; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Duncan vs Ohler, decree, Lincoln; motion for a supersedeas overruled.

Henderson vs Calvert's adm'r, judgment, Mason; supersedeas granted.

Fox, &c vs Sayre, judgment, Fayette; motion to discharge the supersedeas overruled.

Glassford vs Shockley's adm'r, judgment, Mason; petition for a rehearing overruled.

Mitchell, &c. vs Miller, &c., decree, Warren.

Carson vs Allen, judgment, Shelby; were reargued.

Myers, &c. vs Sanders' heirs, judgment, Owen. [opinions suspended until the 10th day of the next term.]

Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Causes Decided.

Mitchell, &c. vs Miller and al, decree, Warren; affirmed as to Miller and his securities and reversed as to the other parties.

McCord vs Lewis, decree, Fleming; error confessed.

Davis vs Phillip's adm'rx, judgment, Jefferson; error confessed.

The petition for a rehearing in the case of Jackson's will from Bourbon; overruled.

From the Baltimore Republican.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Westchester, from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 11th of October, and Liverpool papers to the 12th, both inclusive.

SPAIN.

According to advices from Bayonne up to the 7th October, Don Carlos, pursued by Espartero, having rapidly passed through several places in Old Castille, namely, Atienza, the Burgo de Osma, and the Penares of Soria, had at length re-entered Navarre.—Some Carlist troops in Navarre had attempted the capture of Peralta and afterwards of Lodosa, but were repulsed in both instances.

A new contribution of 10,000 dollars had been levied on Bilboa. The authorities, in imitation of those of St Sebastian, had opposed the departure of a battalion of the garrison for Santander. By a proclamation published at Pampelona, all the inhabitants who could not lay in three months' provisions, had been ordered to quit the place.

Bayonne, Oct. 7, 8 o'clock, P. M.—An expedition, which partly succeeded, left St. Sebastian on the 3d, in order to surprise Guetaria, and returned on the 4th with a considerable booty. Lord John Hay co-operated in this expedition with the naval forces under his command.

FRANCE.

A telegraphic despatch from Toulon of the 5th of October, states that preparations are going on rapidly for the Constantina expedition, and that the entire expeditionary force would be under the walls of that city on the 6th.

Three hundred horses and two hundred cannoneers, coming from Marseilles, landed at Bona on the 2d of October, and were sent off to the camp.

The de Nemours arrived at Medjez-el-Hammar on the 28th, and on the 30th a grand review was held, at which it was announced that the army would commence its march on the following morning. The expedition then mustered 12,000 men, with 3000 horses, mules, or camels. The roads had become bad in consequence of the incessant rains of the preceding ten days; but as the army was to proceed by easy journeys of three and four leagues a day, it was expected to arrive before Constantina free from fatigue. The Bey had not reappeared since his attack against the French Camp on the 23d ult. and was believed to occupy a position between the Oued Zenati and the hills of Mao-oura. It was not supposed however, that he would wait there for the French army. His intention is to keep the field with 6000 horsemen, and to commit the defence of Constantina to the Aga and the 5000 regular Turkish troops he has engaged in his service some months. No new case of cholera has been observed in the 12th Regiment, or in Bona, from the 27th to the 30th ult. Four companies of that regiment had accordingly been marched to replace troops of the camp of Drean, who had joined the expeditionary army.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon are to the 4th of October.—The infant prince was christened on the 1st, by the name of Pedro d'Alcantara. Marshal Saldanha and several officers who had espoused the carlist cause were still remaining at Vigo; but the Duke Terceira, with his wife and family, was in the Tagus, on board the British ship Malabar, intending to come to England. The Cortes had decided in favor of two legislative chambers by sixty four votes against sixteen. A change of Ministry was talked of. The capital was tranquil.

ENGLAND.

The British Parliament was to meet on the 15th of November.

A statement of the revenue of Great Britain is published for the quarter ending the 10th of October last, which shows a decrease on the quarter of 1,187,762*l*. sterling. The Post office only, of all the sources of revenue, shows a gain, this amounts to 19,006*l*.

The trade in wool and woollens was dull at Rochdale and Manchester.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Oct. 11.

The Cotton market on Tuesday was exceedingly inactive, and the sales did not exceed 1000 bags, at rather drooping prices. To day there was a moderate demand, chiefly from the trade, and 2500 bags were sold at fair prices; particulars of which are not worthy of notice.

The news from New York to the 20th Sept., by the Europe, which has arrived to-day, shows a decided improvement in matters there, and we confidently expect from the tone of conversation on Change to night, that it will be followed by a correspondent improvement in our market.

Young Candidates for Sing Sing.—From 10 to 12 o'clock on Saturday night, a gang of boys eight in number, who, with five or six others, were connected together in villainy, were arrested and lodged in prison. Their names are John Hart, alias Swabby, James Stack, Thomas Mornn, Michael McGrew, John Foley, Lewis Pearsall, Mathew Collins and John Rice. These young vagabonds have, as they themselves confess, long been a confederated gang in prosecuting theiving in all its branches; but the department to which they most particularly devoted their juvenile attentions, was that of removing the glass from the windows of exchange offices, and jewelry, dry goods, and other stores in which any thing valuable was exposed in windows, and stealing whatever they could snatch. Some of the above were caught about 10 o'clock, on Saturday night, in the act of accomplishing such an exploit at the window of Russel Childs' exchange office, 100 Canham street, and they acknowledged sufficient to enable the watch to arrest the remainder. Though all young in years, some of them are as hardened as any old convicts. Among their other confessions, one acknowledged that from the window of a jewelry store in Broadway, they stole two gold watches, one of which he sold for half a dollar. Another told the sitting magistrate that he was 'an old cove,' and had been there before. They were all sent to Bridewell for further examination.—*New York Star, Nov, 13.*

The Regulars and the Thompsonians.—Not long since we published the evidence before the Coroner's Inquest, held upon the body of Tiberias G. French, alledged to have died of malpractice by Mr. Frost, a his Thompsonian Infirmary, New York. The evidence of the regular physicians bore hard upon the said Frost, who, if we are not much mistaken, is to be tried for manslaughter, and by way of allowing both sides to be heard, we copy from the Batanic Sentinel of this city, the following card issued by him:—*Pennsylvanian.*

Whereas much excitement has been raised in the public mind, in relation to the death of Tiberias G. French, who expired at my house on the 3d day (Tuesday) 10th inst., this is therefore to request a suspension of public opinion, until I can furnish the details of the case, and a statement of the treatment the young man received *after* Dr. Cheeseman was called. The public will then be able to judge which course of treatment most indicates the *quack*—for the physician to keep his patient in a gentle perspiration, or, while the patient is in such state, for the physician *to throw off the clothes from the patient, open the doors and windows, and put out the fire, and thus expose the patient to the cold damp air of a damp stormy evening* as was the treatment of Dr. Cheeseman in the case. The young man prior to this, was in a comfortable state, but debilitated, and was able to walk from one bed to another, about one hour previous to Dr. C being called. After Dr. C. commenced his treatment by refrigerants, as above stated, the young man was thrown into ague chills, cramps and convulsions, and death terminated his existence in about three hours after the commencement of this scientific treatment. The above facts can be proved by a number of witnesses.

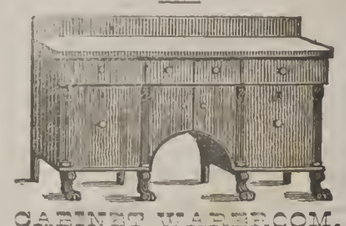
Richard K. Frost.

A New Coach.—There is now in the course of building at a coachmaker's in the metropolis, a coach of a description at once novel, elegant, and safe. It is the invention of a scientific gentleman name Stafford, who has secured a patent for the same. Before we give a description of the vehicle, it may be proper to state that, on the subjection of the superintendent of the royal mails, a similar coach, intended for the country, was built, in order that its mechanical construction might be fully and practically tried and tested. Accordingly a public trial of one built at Nottingham was made, in presence of the most respectable inhabitants of that town. Frisby, and experienced and well known whip took the reins; the coach was drawn by four spirited horses, and had, inside and out, the full complement of passengers. In descending the hill to New Radford it was several times intentionally, when running at the top of speed, suddenly swerved off the road, the near wheels working upon a bank three feet high, and the off wheels in the drain. In each emergency the coach retained its vertical position like a mariner's compass so much that the gentlemen who composed the inside passengers were altogether insensible to their (to others) apparently perilous situation. The body of the new coach instead of resting, as is the case, upon springs below, is poised upon two upright supporters rising from the bed and axles, and passing in between the body and the boots. The tops of these supporters are surmounted by eliptic springs on which the body is so suspended that, on meeting inequalities on the road, the centre of gravity of the vehicle is freely adjusted, and the liability to overturn it completely conquered.—*London Morn. Chron.*

FALL & WINTER
NEW GOODS

ORGAR & BERKLEY
Are now receiving direct from the Eastern Markets,
THEIR SUPPLY OF
FALL & WINTER
NEW GOODS;
COMPRISING a general and handsome assortment of
Super and Extra Blue, Black, Invisible Dahlia, Brown, Drab, Claret, Polish & Bottle Green, and Grey CLOTHS,
Plain, Plaid Ribbed & Striped CASSIMERES and CASSINETTS,
Super Silk, Velvet & Woollen VESTINGS,
Gro de Nap, French & English MERINOES,
Super WELSH FLANNELS, (*warranted not to shrink*)
Damask, Irish and Barnsley NAPKINS and TABLE DIAPERS,
Huccoback, Birdeye and Russia TOWELING,
Irish and Barnsley SHEETING, from 3-4 to 3 yards wide,
IRISH LINENS, LAWN, & LINEN CAMBRIC, and LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Super and Extra FIGURED SATINS,
Plain, Figured and Embroidered REP SILKS, (*all colours*)
GRO DE NAPS, BERNANI SILKS,
Cashmere, Silk, Thibet, Merino and Fancy-cut SHAWLS,
Super CHALLA SHAWLS,
Whitney, Mackinaw, Rose & Point BLANKETS, from 8-4 to 13 4,
Whitney CRADLE BLANKETS,
Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS,
PRUNELLA, KID, FRENCH, AND MOROCCO
SHOES & GAITER BOOTS.
Calf Boots and Shoes;
Together with a great many other desirable and *SEASONABLE GOODS*, all of which they bind themselves to sell as low as any house in the city. They respectfully solicit an early call from their friends and customers, as they are determined to give general satisfaction by offering good articles and *cheap bargains*.
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—46-tf

DISSOLUTION.
THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of POWELL & DIMICK, in in the Cabinet business, is this day, November 1, 1837, dissolved by mutual consent.
All debts due to the firm, must be paid to Horace E. Dimick, and claims against the firm will be settled by him.
POWELL & DIMICK.
November 14, 1837.—46-tf



CABINET WARE-ROOM.
THE subscriber respectfully gives notice to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has bought T. W. POWELL'S interest in the
CABINET BUSINESS,
And is now prepared to make *FURNITURE* of every description on short notice, and accommodating Term. His Warerooom is on Main street, opposite Brenman's Hotel, in a part of the house occupied by J. G. Mathers as an Upholstering and Window Blind Manufactory; and in the absence of the subscriber, Mr. Mathers will attend to the sales, and receive orders which will be promptly executed. A share of the public patronage is solicited.
HORACE E. DIMICK.
WANTED—A few thousand feet of Cherry Scantling, suitable for Bedstead posts, 4½ or five inches square, for which a liberal price will be given,
Lexington November 13, 1837,—46-tf

CANDY'S TAVERN.
(LATE M'CRACKEN'S.)
Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,
TABLE GOOD.
Bed Rooms Comfortable,
HORSES,
WELL ATTENDED TO.
And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.
DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accomodated, on reasonable terms.
JOHN CANDY.
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837—46-tf

AN Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.
August 10, 1837.—32tf

GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY,.....NOV.....30,.....1837.

Messrs. Clay and Crittenden Senators, and sundry Representatives in Congress took their departure from Lexington on Sunday last for the city of Washington.

Congress and our State Legislature both commence their sessions on Monday next.

A case has been lately decided in the District Court of Pennsylvania, in which a verdict was obtained against the Chester rail road Company, by a passenger, who was injured by the improper conduct of the Engineer, of *three thousand five hundred dollars.*

The Missouri State House was accidently destroyed by fire, on the night of the 15th together with the rolls and the papers in office of the Secretary of State and a great part of the library.

In Arkansas and Michigan it would seem the Van Buren tickets have succeeded by considerable majorities.

In New York, the Senate is composed of a considerable Van Buren majority. In the house parties will stand 103 Whig —28 V. B.

☞If Van Burenism has the courage to wage war against the banks of the country, let it open the battle as soon as it pleases. Where will it be at the end of six months? Occupying six feet of ground, with a big stone at its head and a small one at its feet.

The foregoing is clipped from the Louisville Journal as thorough going a Whig paper as any in the Union, but not so prudent as many. Few of them would have had the hardihood to assert that the banks are able to prostrate the administration, yet the Journal has the timerity to challenge the combat, and to predict success to the banks in the conflict.

If such avowals should not open the eyes of the great body of the people and let them see that the late elections have been carried by the well organised bank phalanxes, it will be time for the patriot to have awful forebodings for the republic. More danger is to be apprehended, to the liberties of the country from an organic union of the money power, than if each bank was a brigade of armed veteran soldiers.

Ohio Election—This day an Election is to be held in Ohio, for a member of Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Loomis.

Relief.—We receive about two hundred Exchange papers, each of which we are compelled to read, in order to chronicle the "tidings of the times." Since the New York elections, we can get through fifty Whig papers in a minute, as they are perfect copies of each other, detailing the "glorious Whig victories" which have been achieved, and the demonstrations of joy that have succeeded. The neighboring reader, who has looked into the Observer and the Intelligencer, have there the contents of the Whig papers daily received by us since the New York election. The Danville Olive Branch is so elated, that the last number is "topsy-turvy."

It is only two weeks since we through the Gazette, cautioned the people against the use of Charcoal in a close room, and cited the death of two men in Philadelphia, as evidence of its fatal effects. We learn, that in this City, on the night of Sunday last, a Negro Man, belonging to Mr. Vertner, previous to going to bed, placed in the room, an oven with ignited Charcoal. In the morning he was a corpse and his wife nearly dead. We again repeat, that to place lighted Charcoal in a close bed room, is certain death to its occupants.

Mr. Ambrose H Sevier—Democrat, has been re-elected Senator of the United States, by the Legislature of Arkansas.

The Alexandria Gazette says, "We learn by a gentleman just arrived from Texas, that Gen. Houston's health was extremely low at his departure. We have since been informed that his life had been despaired of by the ablest physicians of that country." The Louisville Journal states, that it is said Gen. H. will decline a re-election as President, and that Gen. Johnson is spoken of as his successor.

The Rev. G. G. Boon jr. of this county, has presented us with a Turnip, the weight of which is 6¼ pounds, and measuring two feet six inches in circumference. Mr. B. states that he has raised 60 bushels, which will average from 3 to 6¼ lbs.

The *Editor* of the Kentucky Star," published at Elizabethtown, talks of issuing the largest paper in the state. We will say to the *proprietor* of that press, peruse, with attention, the Fable of the Frog and the Ox.

The complete returns of the Election for Governor of Georgia, show a majority for Gilmore, over Schley, of 762 votes.

We are informed, that that splendid edifice, the new Roman Catholic Church, now being finished, on Limestone street, will be dedicated and opened for divine service, on next Sunday, December 3d, The Rt. Revd. Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, will preach on the occasion. After which, a collection will be taken up to aid in liquidating the debts contracted in the erection of the building. It is hoped, that the citizens and others who may attend, will show their liberality by a generous contribution.

MR. MAFFITT.

This great luminary, revolving in his eccentric orbit, has again visited our portion of the earth. Like those flaming Comets, which sometimes appear in the celestial horizon, he always attracts the wondering gaze of the multitude. But actuated by some peculiar laws of motion, which govern in the sphere of his eccentricity, it lies beyond the power of human thought to calculate the moment he will be visible. When we poor benighted sinners are on the tiptoe of expectation breathlessly awaiting the ushering in of the heavenly light, alas, the unwelcome tidings are announced by some priest from the tripod of the God, that he is now apparent at some other point where votaries are hearing in their offerings to his shrine, but that at a given time we may expect to see him *in transitu* unshorn of his beams. True then to the spirit of the prophecy has he again emerged.

Now, however, that the first overpowering sensation has subsided, and our nerves have become a little harder to be excited, let us turn and undazzled by splendor either factitious or real, philosopher-like analyze the beams of his radiant glory.

The first thing of course which presents itself for consideration is his personal appearance. On this we may remark generally, that he is somewhat below the middle size, well made and rather handsome, but exhibiting in the contour of his head and face, none of those bold lines, which phrenologists talk of as indications of the great power of the inhabitant within. His voice would strike a listener next. This though not of such deep toned mellow radiance as some we have heard, yet is sufficiently good, musical, and harmonious, under his management, to entrance an audiance. It commences like the gentle breathing of the zephyr, rising to the strength of the storm, and anon dying off to the soft warbling of the lute, or the plaintive wailing note of the Nightengale heard only in the sister Isle of his own native land. Here we apprehend lies an essential element of his power —abundance of sweet sounds. For

'Spells of such force no wizard grace
E'er framed in dark Thessalian cave,
Though this could drain the ocean dry
And force the planets from the sky.'

But it is not the mere intonations of voice alone which the audience "hold their breath to hear." His fancy flickers like a meteor gilding and illuminating every thought, while the accumulated stores of its imagery seem never to fail. To give the charncter of his style then, we would say, it is rich and felicitous more than energetic. His sentiments, though not marked by poverty, yet owe much of their lustre to the splendor of his diction. Added to all this, his action, with the exception perhaps of the sometimes too frequent clapping of the hands, is perfectly easy, graceful, and imposing.

The elements, as exhibited to our apprehension, in their union constitute his greatness. That he is not a man of grasp of intellect and fraught with the varied stores of knowledge, we are by no means prepared to say. Yet we believe he is more capable of soothing, warming, and persuading by the portraying of his eloquence, than of convincing, and dashing down the pillars of irreligion and infidelity by hurling on them whole masses of irrefragable argument, swung round with the rapidity of a whirlwind & the strength of a giant. To sum up then our opinion in a few words, we say the predominant characteristic of his oratory is not boldness, originality, or profoundness of thought; but beauty, and elegance not devoid of strength, often irradiated with the coruscations of genius amidst the exuberance of its wealth. If it be said he carries more sail than ballast, it must also be allowed that as a rhetorician he stands the foremost among the first. He has now we understand left us perhaps to return no more, and in one word we pronounce him a fifteen man.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Washington City, Nov. 19.

"I suppose it is believed in the West, that the result of the recent elections in New York and Massachusetts, are received here by our friends with fear and trembling." You know it has been said that the President had already looked upon the "handwriting on the wall," and that, Beltshazer-like, he stood trembling and paralyzed. All such statements are the conjured-up fantasms of inflated minds; the emanation of men whose heads are too giddy and weak to bear the elation of a momentary triumph. The President is said to be more confident in the correctness of the policy of his administration now than he ever was, and looks forward to the ultimate triumph of his Republican principles over the power of Banks and the subserviency of money, and that too at no distant day, as a thing already settled. A political revolution which has not its foundation in the immutable principles which must eventually triumph in a virtuous and intelligent nation, cannot be of long duration. The effervescence of political feeling sometimes makes the people do wrong, but the omnipotence of truth, which never fails to reach them sooner or later, again brings every thing right. Such is *now* the state of things in our country.—Though for the moment our bright hopes and cheerful prospects are obscured by the clouds of falsehood and corruption; which have just passed over our political horizon like a blasting sirocco, as in the natural so in the material world, the desolation thereby produced, must have an end. Let our friends be of good cheer and rest assured that all will soon be right. It will not be long ere the sentinel on the watch-tower of Freedom will proclaim the ever pleasing watchword that "All's well."

The FRENCH IN AFRICA.—A Malaga paper of the 14th ult. received by the editor of the New York Courier, says.—

"By a vessel arrived to-day from Bona we learn that the French had taken possession of Constantine, notwithstanding the immense means of resistance prepared by the Achmet.

BY THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS MAIL,

We have New Orleans slips of 13th, 14th and 15th instant.

The health of Opelonsas was rapidly improving—the yellow fever having disappeared.

We are happy to learn that Natchez is at length Free from the yellow fever. The free Trader of the 9th says there had been but few interments for several days. Business is reviving, and "the cotton comes in like an inundation."

From the New Orleans Courier.

Latest from Havana.—By the fast running steam packet Cuba, Captain Swiller, we have received Havana papers to the 8th instant—contents unimportant.

As usual, the Cuba has brought a plentiful supply of fruits of the choicest and best kinds.

Bernardo de Soto, one of the officers of the piratical vessel which robbed the barque Mexico, and committed sundry other depredations on the high seas, and was duly convicted with others, of said offence, but for his humanity, in saving the passengers and crew of an American vessel, while on fire, was pardoned by the President, is now the commander of a steamboat, trading between the ports of Havana and Matanzas.

We have the New Orleans slips of 16th, 17th and 18th instant.

Advices received at New Orleans from Tampa Bay mention that 2000 troops collected at that place, had marched into the Indian country.

The steamer Columbia, arrived at New Orleans via Charleston and Mobile, reports that the schooner Blooming Youth, commanded by—Mitchell,—which was alledged to be the "black looking schooner" that had captured the packet ship Susquehanna,—was lying in Mobile Bay in charge of the Revenue Cutter.

NEW ORLEANS. Nov. 18.

Cotton—sales of the week, 8379 bales at 9 a 11 cts., Flour $7,75 a $8.

The steam mill of Messrs. Manners & Chairs (formerly Henry Taylor's) on the Savannah river 10 miles above the city, was burnt on the 17th instant.

The "Flare up."—The illumination, the letting off of big guns—the grand celebration, on Wednesday night, of the triumph of the whigs in New York, was almost a failure. However the whigs have no cause to complain. They behaved very decorously, and if they did not come up to their own expectations, they have learned by experience how to bear disappointment. Not one fourth part of the front windows in town were illuminated. Many of the most sturdy opponents of the administration declined wasting their sperm candles in celebrating a "flip flap" in what they term such "an uncertain State as New York." Those engaged to fire one hundred rounds from a six pounder, got about half through their task, when their ammunition box containing forty or fifty pounds of powder, exploded—and thusended the roaring of the cannon. In Pearl Street, a transparency, on which "*glory*" was daubed in large letters, ignited and though the alarm of "fire" was promptly given, assistance was not given in time to prevent that portion of the glory from passing away forever.

There was, by the way in Main street —or rather part of it—about as much light as the Honorable the city Corporation ought to provide regularly, every night, in all our principal streets. A man could see to walk tolerably well, and here and there light enough was afforded, to enable one to recognize acquaintances. But few persons however, ventured out—the wind blew piercingly from the northwest, the stars were obscured by dark and threatening clouds, and it seemed as if Heaven was frowning on the scene below.—*Lou. Adv.*

GALVANIC EXPERIMENTS AT THE LOUISVILLE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Some very striking experiments were performed on Friday last, in the Laboratory of the Medical Institute, by Professor Yandell, before the Medical class and a number of citizens on the body of *Michæl Shrimp* alias Michæl Shieslan, who was executed for the murder of *Dorothea Merklin.* The execution took place at 10 o'clock in the morning, and, in an hour and ten minutes after the scaffold fell, the body of the criminal, still warm, was removed to the institute. Dr. Donne made the necessary dissections preparatory to the application of the galvanic battery, which occupied some twenty minutes, and in that time the extremities began to grow cold. The nerves exposed (as we learn from an experienced surgeon, for we know little of these things ourselves) were the *phrenic*, the *portia dlura*, and the *supra orbitar*— the diaphragm and spinal cord in the neck were also laid bare, and incisions were made in the upper and lower extremities. By applying the positive pole of the battery—a powerful instrument excited by dilute nitric acid—to the spinal cord or phrenic nerve, and the negative pole to the diaphragm, both in contact with tin foil, all the muscles of respiration were thrown into prompt and vigorous action, producing the appearance of a violent effort to breathe. The neck was bent, and the head partly raised from the table—the arms were quickly thrown up, and the chest at the same time heaving and sinking, the subject seemed to cough, and nothing was wanting but the sound, and the lustre of the living eye, to render the illusion complete.

The negative pole of the instrument touching the nerve of the great toe, while the positive pole was in contact with the spinal cord, the fluid thus traversing the whole length of the body, a general tremor of the muscular system ensued—the arms were elevated and the fingers forcibly clenched—the legs were suddenly drawn up, and again extended —the head shook, and the respiratory muscles were convulsed.

On passing the galvanic fluid through the nerves of the face, every strong passion which the human countenance can express was exhibited in quick succession and fearful intensity. Rage, indignation, scorn, horror, remorse by turns distorted the features of the face as the contact of the poles of the battery were renewed or broken. The subject as he lay convulsed seemed to be under the dominion of a terrific dream—a prey to intense anguish or remorse—or engaged in some desperate mental contest, and unable to speak. The movements of life were mimicked with a truth which rendered the effect not only striking but horrible—and the spectator, while he looked upon the contracted and agonized brow—the lip turned up as if in scorn or derision—the up lifted arm and heaving chest, might almost have fancied the subject to be in a deep, disturbed sleep, and glared upon by the ghost of the unhappy victim. It was a study for the painter, or the tragic actor, and might have suggested to a poet a passage as thrilling as the ghost scene in Macbeth, in which the murdered Banquo rises and "shakes his gory locks" at the affrighted king.—*Lou. Jour.*

We have noted from time the state of public feeling in Canada, where there is scarcely a possibility that the excitement will stop short of an organised opposition to the existing government. The spirit of resistance which for a season confined itself to the harangues of M. Papineau and other popular leaders, or the columns of the press, has at length manifested itself in a form that puts an end to all doubt as to the extent to which the liberals, as they term themselves, are willing to go in support of their views. The military establishment of the British government in Canada is numerically strong and from the character of the country is so disposed of as to be able to act efficiently in case of disturbances requiring the interposition of the arm of power. Should the disaffection be confined to the population composed of the descendants of the French, the probability is that the Anglo-Canadian inhabitants, sustained by the soldiery, will be able to prevent any thing like a disruption of the Colony from the mother country. Should, however, the British Colonists, or any considerable portion of them, be imbued with the feelings which actuate M. Papineau and his adherents, the contest will be a severe and protracted one, of the final result of which no accurate opinion can be formed.—However great the force, and undivided the attention which Great Britain can at this moment appropriate to this portion of her dominions, the struggle must involve a doubt. To a people determined to be free, and united in their efforts to procure liberty, their knowledge of the fastnesses of their country and the facility of conveying information from point to point through secret channels, offer advantages such as to baffle the watchfulness and render harmless the operations of their opponents. Should a contest of any magnitude or duration occur, the strife will be regarded with no ordinary interest by all of the European powers, but especially by France. In the French population of Canada, the last mentioned country will behold descendants from the same stock, long severed from the parent stem but still retaining their characteristics civil and religious, contending for the soil originally held from the Gallic crown, so that independently of the dismemberment of an empire with which she has so often been at war, the ties of national relationship, if the term be admissible, will mingle themselves with the feelings called forth by the occasion. It is also not impossible that the chances of future favorable alliance between France and the Canadas may operate and induce the former to extend her good wishes, and should opportunity offer, her aid to the latter.

As to the postponement of the final struggle between Great Britain and her Provinces much will depend on the course of the British Ministry. If it be prompt and energetic, the display of an armed force for a time may postpone popular resistance, whereas, if on the contrary any thing like vacillation or want of decision should be manifested, the liberals will be emboldened and putt heir fortunes at once on the hazard of the die.—*Baltimore American.*

A Shin-Plaster Jubilee.—The Federal party in this city are talking of getting up a jubilee in honor of their shin-plaster victory in New York, and in favor of exclusive Bank domination throughout these United States. Let it be something amusing—something *a la* Powelton, and let the speeches on the occasion unequivocally avow the purposes of federalism—to rule the country by a dynasty of Banks, and to give it a league of despots, as John Randolph described them, "with pens behind their ears," and throned upon a three legged stool. Let the toasts be in favor of speculation and stock-jobbing, and let, the ribands worn on the day be inscribed with the mystic legend of "Pause, and profit by it"—the motto of those who are admitted to the secret councils of Bankism. Give the yeomanry of Pennsylvania an opportunity of seeing the plain face of that party who would rejoice, and we suspect that they will never rejoice, again.—*Penn.*

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY.

The New York Journal of Commerce says—"a letter from the Captain of the ship Nestor, hence at New Orleans, states that of 212 passengers who went out in that ship, 162 died previous to Oct 4th, chiefly of Yellow Fever, and that on the 19th only ten *out of the whole number* survived. The Nestor left New York on the 22d of August."

SIMILARITIES.

In the days of *Jefferson*, the federal cry was *Tom Paine, infidelity and Black Sal. Now it is Loco Focoism and Fanny Wright!* Have we not very sensible and high minded opponents.—*O. Stat,*

Good and Bad Luck—The following from the London Sporting Magazine, for August, furnishes a couple of striking instances of good and bad luck:—

"The late Luke White, the celebrated Irish *millionaire*, commenced life as an errand-boy to a book stall, and finished it by representing, in his own person and those of his three sons, four counties in Parliament. Having succeeded in scraping together as much as enabled him to purchase a few pamphlets, as trifles of stationary, he tied a wallet to his back, and set up himself as a pedlar. His tour performed, and his merchandize disposed of, he turned his steps once more towards Dublin, to replenish his knapsack and add to his store. When some thirty miles short of his destination, he retired into a field adjoining the high road, to dine off a crust and wash it down with a draft from the rivulet upon whose banks his humble meal was made. That over, he renewed his journey, arriving towards the evening of the following day at his destination. The succeeding morning saw him sally forth in quest of new merchandize, when to! his bitter-won earnings were gone! The greasy canvas bag, his then strong-box, had vanished, and he was again a beggar.

Almost in despair, his desperate search was made in the cellar wherein he had slept, but in vain; at length the idea flashed upon him, 'could he have dropped it where by the river side he had dined and stooped to drink from the stream?' Instantly the road was retraced, and at the end of the fifth day half starved and dead with travel, the bag and its contents were found upon the brink of a public path, within a few yards of the turnpike road. After this, it is not surprising that in a few years we find him in prosperous business as a bookseller in Dublin. It was during the period when the mania for lottery speculation was at its height. Like others in his line, he dealt in tickets, and, upon the particular occasion to which this alludes, he had disposed of all his shares save half-tickets, which he was in the act of enclosing back, as usual, to London, when a young woman entered his shop and inquired for a sixteenth. He told her how the case stood, that he had but two halves remaining, which he was about sending off at that moment. After interchanging some *badinage*, 'Come'; said the libliopole, 'you shall buy one of the halves, and I will keep the other, and, should the ticket turn up to be a prize, we will marry and join ourselves and our tickets together.' So it was; and the ticket was a seventy thousand pound prize, and they were married, the fruit of the union being the three sons already spoken of."

During the space of 20 years, in which steamboats have been plying between Norfolk and Baltimore, not an accident has occurred by which a passenger was injured except the bursting of the boiler of the boat Potomac, some years since, which resulted in the death of two of her crew.—*Baltimore Paper.*

☞The Delaware was the second river in the Union upon which steamboats were used, and not a single accident from the explosion of a boiler ever occurred upon it, during a period of perhaps more than 30 years, except that of the ferry boat the other day, when *one* life was lost. Look at the human slaughter annually occurring on the western waters, and say if this fact does no speak volumes in favor of the competency and the care of those having charge of such boats on our waters.—*Camden Mail.*

A Resurrection.—About forty years ago a Mr. Dean, then some twenty years of age, left this city and a large circle of relatives, to make a voyage to China, expecting to return by the ship; but being cast away, he was doomed to the fate of a luckless wanderer in strange lands, without an opportunity of returning home till within a few days past. Nearly half the time of his absence was spent in confinement among the Turks, Spaniards, and the savages of Madagascar; the last of whom cut off his nose.—Strange to say, on his arrival in this city, a few days since, he found his mother still alive and well, together with his sisters and brothers, with all whom his name had long been mentioned only as a tradition of the ancient times.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Painful Occurrence.—On Sunday afternoon last a little boy about 18 months old, son of Samuel King of this city, was observed suddenly to exhibit signs of great agony. Upon stripping him to ascertain the cause of his distress, a needle was found to have entered his body, just below the breast bone, the head of which could be seen protruding from the skin. The father endeavored to extract it with his fingers, but in the confusion of the moment it was broken off, and a physician was sent for. Dr. Harris, who immediately attended, could feel the needle in the flesh, and while he was engaged in making an incision, for the purpose of reaching it, he discovered that the spirit of his little patient had winged its way to Him who gave it. Upon a post mortem examination by Drs. Harris and Fisher, it was found that the needle had entered the lungs, and the consequent suffusion of blood had caused immediate suffocation.—*Camden Mail,*

From the Pennsylvaninn.

The Emigrant and Old Countryman says that the immense side locks made to resemble the ears of an elephant, which are cultivated by some of our young men, are the invention of a cropped convict who wore them to hide the want of his auricular appendages. Whether this be so or not, these 'floppers' are very ungraceful concerns, but they will probably continue to flourish for a time. In Brummel's day of glory, 'starch made the man,' but starch has now given place to hair, and he is the greatest of exquisites who approaches nearest to the buffalo or the bison in the adornments of his countenance. To use the words of the poet, "a horrid front they form," to the great injury of the barbers, who should revolt against it.

STREETER'S LIST OF DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Class 51, for 1837.
60, 26, 7, 17, 49, 55, 19, 43, 11, 41, 50.
Class 52 for 1837.
4, 64, 50, 52, 15, 65, 68, 5, 29, 8, 44, 1.
A. S. STREETER,
Next door to the city Library,

CITY ELECTION.

Mr Bradford.—Having seen in the Observer and Reporter, a piece signed "Citizens," recommending Charles H. Wickliffe, as a fit personage for the office of Mayor of this City, and at the same time speaking in high terms of his capability &c. for the office, we, as citizens differing from citizens, wish you to say to the voters of the city, that the present Mayor James G. M'Kinney will serve if elected; as to his merits, actions speak louder than words, which will be seen on the day of the election.

MANY CITIZENS.

In this City, on the 16th inst. Mrs. EUNICE LOOCKWOOD, (late Mrs. Aynes,) consort of Mr. Caleb Lockwood, of Liberty, Clay Co. Mo. Mrs. L.'s death was caused by an injury received from the upsetting of the Stage between Louisville and Frankfort, on the 25th of September last. She has left an affectionate and kind husband and a numerous circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

At the residence of P. E. Todhunter, on Wednesday the 29th inst., Mrs. JOHANNA TODHUNTER, consort of the late Jacob Todhunter, in the 68th year of her age. She was a pious member of the Baptist Church for 49 years.

UPHOLSTERING!

Furniture and Chairs.

IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an *Upholsterer from London*, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING

on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATTRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837.—48-tf

PEWS TO BE RENTED.

THE PEWS of ST. PETER'S CHURCH, on Limestone street, will be rented to the highest bidder, at 11 o'clock, a. m, on Friday the 8th of December. Terms made known on the day of renting. G. CHRISTY, Auc'r.

Lex., Nov. 29, 1837.—48-2t

Hams, Hams, Hams.

WANTED immediately, five or 6,000 GREEN HAMS, for which the highest price in Cash will be paid.

MONMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

Lexington, Nov. 29. 1837—48-3t

HORSES FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, on Monday, the 11th day of December next, at the Courthouse in Lexington, FIVE HEAD OF HORSES, the property of D. Dunlap, dec'd. on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

WM. J. DUNLAP.

November 29, 1837.—48-2t

Removal.

CHINN & GAINES have removed their Goods to E. I. Winter's old stand, lately occupied by H. B. Ingles, where they would respectfully invite all their friends, as well as those of H. B. Ingles, and the public generally to call.

N. B.—Our stock is large and general. Purchasers will find as CHEAP GOODS here as any place in this city or county.

CHINN & GAINES.

No. 45, Main-street, Lex., Ky.

Nov. 23, 1837.—47-tf.

REMOVAL.

OREAR & BERKLEY,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK OF

GOODS

TO MORRISON & BRADLEY'S old stand, one door below their former stand and in the house recently occupied by Chinn and Gaines; where they respectfully invite their friends and customers and the public generally to call.

Our Stock is *large and now very good*, and we will not spare pains or labor to render entire satisfaction. O'REAR & BERKLEY,

No. 34, Main street, Lexington.

Nov. 22, 1837.—47-2m

Just received, LUPIN'S FRENCH, and FRENCH GRODE-NAP MERINOES—new style. PRINTS and LADIES' FUR SHOES and MISSES GAITER BOOTS. O. & B.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.
J. McCAULEY.

THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Carty, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of

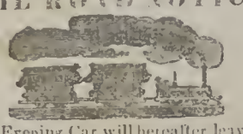
GROCERIES,

Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCAULEY.

Nov. 18, 1836.—47-tf.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.



THE Evening Car will hereafter leave Lexington at half past 1 o'clock P. M., and the Morning Car as usual at 6 A. M.,

H. McCONATHY.

Rail Road Office, Nov. 13, 1836.—46-tf

JAMES E. MORGAN

WOULD inform the public that he has taken the stand, the

Marble Front Store,

Lately occupied by J. F. FRAZIER, and having purchased his well selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

Is adding such supplies as the season requires He invites an examination of his GOODS, believing he can make it the interest of those who call to buy,

Lexington, Nov. 9, 1837—45-

FOR CONSUMPTION.

The Matchless Sanative,

INVENTED BY LOUIS OFFEN GOELICKE, M. D., OF GERMANY,

IS astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by Physicians in every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations, of any ever prepared by human hands, obtained equally from the Animal, Mineral, and Vegetable Kingdoms—☞a medicine of more value to mankind, than the united treasures of our globe.

The MATCHLESS SANATIVE is In phials of half an ounce.

Dose for adults *one drop*, for children *half a drop*, for infants *one fourth of a drop*.

Price $2 50 per Phial.

D. Bradford

Is the Agent of Doctor DAVID S. ROWLAND, to relieve the Consumptive, by furnishing them with the *Matchless Sanative*, which can be had at his Auction Store, Main street, Lexington, where further evidences of its efficacy will be exhibited to those applying.

D. B. has at this time but a small supply (72 Phials,) but shortly expects a quantity sufficient for this vicinity. Not an hour should be lost by those labouring under this most direful of all diseases, least the present supply should be parted with before the reception of another.

As an evidence of the high repute in which the *Matchless Sanative* is held, the following extract is given from the Boston Morning Post:

It appears by the following information given to the public by Dr. Rowland of this city, that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed what it professes to be—an efficient and valuable medicine, worthy the serious attention of every consumptive person.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has recently received, with many others of similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his Agents, especially in Salem, as will be seen below—which, together with the annexed certificate from three eminent German Physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sanative, as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

[The unequalled reception with which it has met, speaks more than volumes in its favor.—Already has its list of Agents in America, in the short period of three months, swelled to the goodly number of SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE, (mostly Postmasters,) who have voluntarily applied for agencies from different sections of the country, or else kindly forwarded responsible names as agents, in cases where it was inconvenient for them to act in that capacity—and new applications are daily pouring in from every quarter.

Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, Esq., of N. York.

Dr. S. Rowland,—Sir, About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which professed to be a soverign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this new medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose. but he thought it could do her no good, as *her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human means could save her.*" Still, as a drowning person will catch at straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, *she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days*, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted form began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about house and attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who knew her remarkable case, that *she owes her life to the Sanative alone;* and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet *heard* of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit.

I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the Physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are as liberty to publish it.

Respectfully, &c. H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No. 2.

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Mass.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable Medicine in this city have in their possession, many instances which have already been voluntarily made to them of the benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex street.

Testimony No. 3.

A certificate from three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of Medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives.—Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offen Goelicke first came before the German public as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals, is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for whevever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAPTT, M. D.
ADOLRHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.
Lexington, Nov. 9, 1837.—45-tf

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS!

DECEMBER!

☞IT is with pleasure that I call the attention of my friends and correspondents to the SCHEMES put forth for the month of December, as they really present a combination of *CAPITALS* never before equalled. I respectfully request particular notice to those mentioned below, as they are the most favorable.

To insure a supply, address your orders early to

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 *Broadway N. Y.*

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
Class No. 8.
For the benefit of the town of Weelsburg.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday December, 2, 1837.

CAPITALS.

30,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 25 prizes of 1,600 dulls! 25 prizes of 500 dolls! 200 prizes of Two hundred dolls! &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of 110 Dollars. Half and Quarters and Packages in the same proportion.

Maryland Lottery, Class 24

To be drawn at Baltimore, on Wednesday December 6, 1837,

Scheme.

25,000 dolls! 8,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls!
☞20 prizes of 2,000 dollars!☜
20 prizes of 500 dolls!—20 prizes of 400 Dollars!

Tickets $10—Shares in proportion.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 120 dollars. Packages of Shares in proportion

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Mechanicle Benevolent Society of Norfolk.

Class number 9, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, December 9, 1837,

SPLENDID SCHEME!

$30,000! $10,000! $8,000! $3,000! $2,500! 50 of $1,000!! 20 Prizes of $500!—20 Prizes of $300! &c. &c.

Tickets only 10 Dollars.

Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for $130 Dollars. Halves and Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Rich and Splendid Scheme.

Fifty Thousand Dollars!

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY

For the benefit of the State Treasury, Del. College and Common Schools.

CLASS C, FOR 1837.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. Saturday, December 16, 1837.

CAPITALS.

$40,000! $15,000! $8,000! $6,000! $4,150! 5 of 1,500! 5 of $1,250! 75 of $500! 128 of $200! 65 of 1,000 Dollars!

Tickets only 10 Dollars.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets in this *Magnificent Scheme* may be had for 140 dollars—Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

MARYLAND LOTTERY Class 26

To be drawn at Baltimore Dec. 20, 1837.

Capitals.

$25,000! $7,000! $4,000! $3,000! 40 of $1,000!!

Tickets 10 Dollrs.

A certificate of a package of 22 whole tickests will be sent for 120 dollars. Packages of halves quarters and eighths in proportioo.

15 Drawn Numbers in each Pack. of 25 Tickets!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
Class D.

For the Benefit of the Richmond Academy.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday Dec. 30, 1837.

SCHEME.

3,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,500 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 3,500 dolls!
50 Prizes of $200!—69 Prizes of $150!—50 Prizes of $100, &c. &c.

Tickets for 10 Dollars.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole tickets will cost only $120. Halves and Quarters in proportioa. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
46-tdd. 130 *Broadway, New York.*

The Comic Almanac for 1838,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Kiss Verses, by the ream

or smaller quantity, (and of the most approved kind) for sale at this Office.

MR. RICHARDSON,

TEACHER OF DANCING, &c., &c.

RESIDENCE Northwest side of Limestone, above Short street—ACADEMY at BRENNAN'S HOTEL.

Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837.—43-tf

SECOND ARRIVAL OF New Fall & Winter GOODS.

HIGGINS, COCHAN & CO.
NO. 53, MAIN STREET,
HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,

60 PIECES 6-4 ENGLISH MERINO, every shade and quality;
10 PIECES FRENCH MERINO, assorted shades;
6 DOZEN Hemstiched LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS;
WORKED COLLARS, LACE & MUSLIN,
Black GRODE RHINE SILKS,
Black and White CRAPES,
PATTERNS for working WORSTED;

Together with a great many other desirable articles. One of the firm being at this time in the Eastern cities, they will continue to receive throughout the Fall, such ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES to their Stock as will enable them to offer equal, if not stronger inducements to purchasers, than any other House in the City. Purchasers are invited to call.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.

N. B. Expected in 8 or 10 days, a large supply of INGRAIN AND VENITIAN CARPETING, together with a large stock of SATTINETTS ood FLANNELS.

H. C & CO.

Lexington, Oct. 21, 1837.—43-1m

FOR RENT,

THE LARGE THREE STORY HOUSE on Cheapside, odjoining Mr. Flemings.

Apply to JOHN NORTON.

Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837.—43-tf

DOCTOR HOLLAND

HAS removed his Office to Main street, next building to Norton's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Courthouse. His residence is still at Brennan's Tavern.

Lexington, Oct. 6, 1837.—41-14t

Livery Stable.

JAMES BEACH

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this city and its vicinity, that he has taken the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. Hampton and Garnett, on Maincross street, and will keep constantly for hire, HORSES and GIGS jointly, or Horses separately, by the day, at the usual prices—and they warranted to be of the very best kind. He would be glad to receive a liberal portion of public patronage, as he will spare no pains to deserve it.

Lexington, Oct. 7, 1837.—41-3m

TO THE AFFLICTED.

WM. ADAIR'S

UNRIVALLED PATENT-RIGHT

TRUSS.

THAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the *Hernia, Ruptures*, or what is commonally called *Bussen*, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the application of my Truss.

George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky.
Isaiah Plummer, do. do.
John Moore's Negro man, Cythiana.
Mr. Willis Lee, Bracken county, 23 years.
Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county.
Caleb Redden, Mason county.
John Jacobs, 33 years, Maysville, Ky.
Jas. Inlow 68 years, Fleming county.
T. Daniel Clark's two sons Mason county
William Willoughby, do. do.
Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming county.
Mr. Wm. Stratton, Shelby county, 58 years.
Jno. Story, 62 years. Georgetown Ky.
——Moffitt's son, Washington county.
Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourbon county.
Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county.
——Cahill's son Mason, county.

The above cases have all been cured, their ages varying from 4 to 68. The original certificates can at any time be seen in my possession.

☞Several cures have been effected in from 19 to 90 days.

Letters addressed to me at *Shawnee Run P O., Mercer county, Ky.*, post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the case will admit. I will also sell rights to Counties or States.

WM. ADAIR.

june 17, 1837—25-1y,

BLUE LICK WATER.

A FRESH supply of Blue Lick Water will be received this day, by

D. BRADFORD,
7th Sept. 1837.

REMOVAL.

DYEING, SCOURING & TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN FISCHER.

GRATEFUL to his former customers for their patronage, respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to a house on upper Street, a few doors from NORTON'S Drug Store, and nearly opposite Drs. SATTERWHITE & WHITNEY'S Shop, where he may always be found. He thanks it unnecessary to say more than that he is perfectly acquainted with his business, having had long experience in every branch of it.

Ladies Silks, Merino's,

And almost every other article can be dyed in a manner to give satisfaction to the most particular individual. He has an IMPROVED MODE OF RENOVATING GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES, making them appear in most cases new: His prices shall be moderate, and he hopes to receive a share of the public favors.

Lexington, sept. 16, 1837—38-4m

AN Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

August 10, 1837.—32tf

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
AND
TURF REGISTER,

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at $5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, *Editor.*

J. V. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayete Co.

ept. 15, 1836—55-tf.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE LOW:

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR;
Female Cordial of Health;
Sequine's Accoustic Drops, an infallible remedy for deafness;
American Hygeian Pills;
Prentiss' Pile Ointment;
Rowand's Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague;
Swaim's Panacea;
Trippe's Sarsaparella;
Nerve and Bone Lanament;
Rheumatic Syrup.

ALSO—A large supply of FAMILY MEDICINES, at the Drug Store of

SAMUEL C. TROTTER,
Cheapside, Lex., Ky.

Oct. 19, 1837.—42-3m.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

Corner of Main & Main-cross streets,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,

[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD,]

HAS again put his MACHINERY in to successful OPERATION, and is prepared to furnish his PUNCTUAL CUSTOMERS with every variety of HATS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL at reduced prices.

Having declined dealing in HATTERS' FURS & TRIMMINGS. He hopes by devoting his sole attention to the successful USE of the many FACILITIES he has in MANUFACTURING to produce an ARTICLE which in point of COLOUR, DURABILITY, and STYLE, will compare with any.

JUST RECEIVED,

The Fall and Winter Fashions, for 1837,

of Gentlemens' Hats,

which he thinks cannot fail to please those who exercise a discriminating taste in that very essential article of dress.

As CASH is a very necessary essential, his call upon those in arrears to him must be as imperious as the nature of the times require, more especially to those indebted to the late firm, as further indulgence cannot be given them.

N. B. His supply of ROCKCASTLE MILL STONES is kept up as usual.

Lexington, Oct. 25, 1837.—43-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE,

THE CREDITORS of C. Hunt dec'd are notified that in pursuance of the decretal order of the Fayette Circuit Court, I as commissioner will sit on each Friday from this date to the first of January 1838, to receive proof of the debts due to said creditors. On which days the creditors are notified to come before me at the clerk's office of the Fayette Circuit Court. And all said creditors are warned that the 1st day of January 1838 is fixed by said Court as a peremptory day and all failing to prove their debts before me on or before that day will be precluded from the benefit of said decree.

H. I. BODLEY, *Com'rs*

October, 1837.—44-td.

STILL LATER!

MORE NEW GOODS.

NOVEMBER 3, 1837.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
(NO 59, MAIN-STREET.)

HAVE *THIS DAY* received a fresh supply of MERINOS, SATTINETTS, FLANNELS, MERINO AND TIBET SHAWLS, BLANKETS, and other *Seasonable Goods*—and in a few days will recieve further additional supplies

Our *Stock of Piece Goods* being large and unusually well assorted, we particularly invite calls from *WHOLESALE DEALERS*, A fresh supply of the genuine HET ANCHER BOLTING CLOTHS, warranted, just received.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.

Nov. 4, 1837—45-1m.

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF

Looking-Glasses,

NO. 27 N Fifth street Philadelphia, back of the Merchants' Hotel—devoted exclusively to the business.

Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices, and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses, would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking-Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Sept. 2d, 1837—45-6m.

THE PROPRIETOR
OF THE

LEXINGTON BREWERY,

BEGS leave to inform his old Customers, and the lovers of Malt liquor in general, that his BREWERY is now in a full state of operation—and that every exertion in his power, will be used to support the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of Beer, Ale, and Porter.

Customers from the adjacent towns will be supplied on the shortest notice. Distillers will be furnished with malt and hops at the lowest prices. Fresh Yeast at the Brewery.

JOHN R. CLEARY.

Lex., Nov. 2, 1837.—44-4m.

LOST OR MISLAID,

ON Monday evening, the 30th October, a PEARL HANDLE SILVER BUTTER KNIFE, with a vine or flowers engraved on the upper part of the blade, and somewhat worn. A reward of Two Dollars will be given to the finder on returning it to me in this city.

JOHN BILLINGS.

Lexington, Nov. 6, 1837.—45-3t

☞NEW BEER At Candy's,

JUST RECEIVED FROM *METCALFE'S BREWERY*, LOUISVILLE.

Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-tf

Botanic Medicines:

DR. C. BLACK, respectfully informs his friends and former customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to Dr Cornell's old stand Limestone street, nearly opposite the Jail, sign of the Golden Mortar, where he may be found at all times, except when absent on professional business. He has received a well selected and general assortment of

BOTANIC MEDICINES,

All of which are warranted genuine. *Diaphoretic, Composition, Spice Bitters*, and *Nervine*, one dollar per pound. He makes and keeps constantly on hand, *Anti-Syphilis* or *Purifying Syrup*—good for all cutaneous diseases—diseases of the skin and scorfulous diseases, &c.

He is Agent for, and has on hand, Dr. HOWARD'S improved system of Botanic Medicine. Also, Dr. M. L. Lewis' stimulating liniment, an infallible cure for Croup, &c.

April 25 1837—17-tf.

HUEY & JONES, Merchant Tailors,

CORNER OF MAIN AND LIMESTONE STREETS,
LEXINGTON, KY.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS

Suitable for Gentlemens' wear;

SUCH as Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and various other colored CLOTHS; also,—Waterproof Cloths, (a new article) for Overcoating. Also, a very handsome assortment of CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, SILK and MERINO SHIRTS, LAMBS'-WOOL AND MERINO HALF HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, AND BOSOMS. The above goods were selected with great care by one of the firm, and they feel confident that they will be enabled to give their friends and costomers general sasisfaction. Lexington, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-tf

55th Notice!

PERSONS who know themselves, when they see this, to be imlebted to the subscribers, are respectfully but earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts and notes. We mean those that are due.

OREAR & BERKLEY.

Lexington June 10, 1837—24-tf.

VALUABLE AND TRIED

PATENT MEDICINES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;

SUPERIOR to any other preperation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH; A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and dibilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;
An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONTAGUE'S BALM;
A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay to the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by

S. C. TROTTER.

At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky
And at the Drug Store of GEO. W. NORTON, Main street.

August 3, 1837.—31-tf.

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional Services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

july 19, 1837, 22-tf

STRAY HORSE.

GOT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexington, on Friday, the 8th of last month, a

Rusty Black Horse,

4 years old last spring, is not well broke, but has been rode: inclines to pace or rack when rode fast; carries his tail a little one-side; holds his head up well when mounted; is in thin order: no white mark recollected. He looks quite tall and slim, but I think is not over 15 hands high.

He is most probably taken up by some person between Lexington and my house, on the Railroad, 10 miles from town. I will give $5 reward and pay all reasonable charges for his delivery at the Stage Stables in Lexington, or at my house. MILUS W. DICKEY.

Oct. 4, 1837.—40-tf

LAW NOTICE.

MY Clients are informed, that in the cases generally which I was engaged in the Court of Appeals, and Woodford and Jessamine Circuit Courts, I will be represented by AARON K. WOOLLEY, Esq who will close my engagements in those courts. My cases in the Fayette Circuit Court will be attended to by my late partner HENRY HUMPHREYS, Esq. and by AARON K WOOLLEY and MADISON C. JOHNSON, Esqs. to those in which they were not engaged against me.

DANL MAYES.

Lexington, March, 4, 1837 10-tf

EDUCATION.

THE Subscriber having sold his farm in Montgomery county, intends to return to Fayette and open

A Boarding School.

And for that purpose has obtained a situation in the immediate neighborhood of Capt. A. P. Eastin, 6 miles East of Lexington. His School Room is quite a spacious one, it having been constructed with particular regard to the health and comfort of its inmates. He is also making considerable additions to the house in which he expects to reside, so as to be able to offer comfortable accommodations to students from a distance. The School will commence on the 4th Monday in January next.—The term will be divided into two Sessions of five months each. Tuition, boarding, lodging, washing, fuel and candles, will be furnished at $55 the Session, or $100 for the whole term.—The prices of Tuition for those residing in the neighborhood, will be made known on application to the Teacher. In said institution the following Arts and Sciences will be taught, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithemetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, and the Theory of Surveying. Those who may be disposed to patronise the School, will please make immediate application to said Eastin, or the Subscriber at his present residence, near Mountsterling, Montgomery county.

THOMAS M. HART.

November 10, 1837.—46-3m

REFERENCE—
Josiah Gayle, Esq., Lexington.
Beverly A. Hicks, La Fayette Seminary.
Thomas Faulconer, Esq, near Athens.
Dr. Joseph Kinnaird, near Chilesburg

JABEZ BEACH.

AT his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufactuers at New Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-tf

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE

Insurance Company

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings Furniture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in *Town* or *Country*. Steam, Keel and Flat BOATS, and their CARGOES against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY *of every description*, against the perils of the sea.

☞"This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call."

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President,
WM. S. WALLER,
JACOB ASHTON,
M. C. JOHNSON,
JOEL HIGGINS,
THO. C. O'REAR,
LEON'D. WHEELER
} Directors.

A. O. NEWTON, Sec'ry.

THOMAS P. HART, Surveyor.
Lex Sept 23, 1836—58-tf

REMOVAL.

CABINET MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has REMOVED his *CABINET SHOP* and Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

YANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2-tf

RICHARD A. BUCKNER, JR. AND GEORGE R. M'KEE,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.
LEXINGTON Ky.

WILL regularly practice in the Courts of Fayette, Scott, Jessamine, and Woodford; also in the Federal Court and Court of Appeals at Frankfort

Offic Upper street, 3d door from Frazer's corner.

Lexington, June 9th, 1837—25-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

I HAVE resumed the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington, a few doors above Frazer's corner in sight of the Court-House. THOMAS M. HICKEY.

March 2, 1837.—9-tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, trading under the firm of

VANPELT & FRANKLIN,

Was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm can be paid to either of us, and all debts contracted by the firm will be paid by S. B. VANPELT. It is desired that all who may be owing us should come forward and settle immediately, as H. B. FRANKLIN contemplates moving to the west next fall.

S. B. VANPELT,
H. B. FRANLLIN.

Lex. June 21, 1837.—26-tf.

S. B. Vanpelt

WILL continue the business at the old stand and will, at all times, be ready to wait on the old customers of the house, and such new ones as may think it their interest to give him a call. He has at present on hand an extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, PUMPS, &c. &c. of every description, which will be sold low, for CASH.

June 21, 1837. 26-tf.

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACKSMITHING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended. B & H.

Lex Sep 7.—53-tf

The Feather Renovator,

IS now prepared for executing all orders. It is put up in the Frame House on Main Cross Street next door to Mr. SCHOOLEY'S Bake Shop.

Beds will be received, Renovated and returned the same day.

By the process used in this MACHINE, old and worn out Beds are cleansed and sifted of the dirt and dust, and the Feathers are rid of the odious and bad smell which they have accumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and elasticity. New Feathers are greatly improved by being cleansed of dust and animal oil of which all Feathers partake. By this process all moths, or other insects are destroyed.

Those who delight in comfortable sleeping, are invited to call and witness the operation.

CALEB BROWN.

Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-tf